The Racine Journal.

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SENATOR GOEBEL SHOT BY ASSASSIN

Concealed Assailant Armed with Three Pistols Caught.

Wildest Excitement Prevails But Cooler Heads Win the Day.

Goebel's Chances For Recovery Good—Winchester Bullet Did the Work—5,000 Armed Men Expected to Be in Frankfort by Night—All Militia to be Hurried to State Capitol at Once.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—Senator Goebel was shot and seriously wounded at eleven o'clock this morning. The shooting was done by a man at present sidewalk leading to the senate when a man sidewalk leading the senate when a man in the second story of a building immediately to the east of the Capitol fired upon him. Five shots were fired, Goebel fell, at first supposed to be fatally wounded.

He was at once carried to the Capitol hotel. The wildest of excitement was instantly created. Within ten minutes after Goebel had been shot the streets were filled with men carrying rifles and revolvers. A guard was instantly thrown around the building from which the shot was fired, to prevent the escape of the assassin. A force of men dashed into the building up to the room from which the shots were fired but could find no one. The guards were redoubled and adjutant general Collier, an ardent political opponent of Goebel took charge of it, leading the work in finding the man who fired the shot.

The wildest excitement prevails all over the town. "They have assassinated Giebel" was shouted in the door of the house of representatives an instant after the shots rang out. Members rushed pell-mell over one another down the steps to the front of the building coatless and hatless.

In five minutes hundreds had poured into the state house yard and it looked as if a riot would result. Cooler heads advised the surrounding of the building from which the shots came and in less than three minutes fifty special police surrounded it and a detail began the search of the interior for the assassin.

Harland Whittaker of Butler County, Governor Tanner's home, was arrested a few minutes after the shooting, trying to escape from the building in which the shots were fired. Three pistols, none of which had been fired, were found on him. He loudly protested innocence, declaring that he was a Democrat, and not a Republican.

The mob threatened to lynch him, but a heavy guard of police escorted him to jail. As soon as the fact of the shooting was learned at the armory of the Militia on duty here, they rushed out at double quick time to the state house and posted guards at all the entrances, allowing no one to pass in.

Goebel was walking along in the company of Col. Jack Chinn, a well known person, and Warden Lillard of the Frankfort penitentiary when the shooting occurred. The shots were fired from a Winchester rifle at a distance of 500 ft. The man stood at a third story window of the building occupied by the offices of the governor and secretary of state and the old leading state officials.

The first shot hit Goebel and he fell. Then while Chinn and Lillard were bending over him, four other shots were pumped at a group, striking near him. Both Chinn and Lillard declared smokeless powder was used, as they could not see from whence the shots came. They then carried Goebel to the hotel. An examination by the physicians showed that the ball had glanced somewhat, so that the lung was not so seriously injured as if it had gone straight. It is thought the loose overcoat of Goebel wore, somewhat disconcerted the assassins aim.

The Republican officials alone took all the measures to preserve order, and bringing the assassin to justice.

There was talk for a time of arresting everybody in the building, including Gov. Taylor, but it was not supposed for a moment he or the other officials had any knowledge of the outrage. Adj. Gen. Collier at once ordered the local militia to go to the state house where it stationed guards at all the gates. Asst. Secretary of state Davidson, says thirty or forty men have been sleeping on the upper floors of the building for some time.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—The members of the legislature telegraphed the fact of Goebel's shooting to their constituents and many replies were received to the effect that they are coming here. They expect fully 5,000 men will arrive at Frankfort during the afternoon and tonight. All the military strength of the state will be called out and hurried to Frankfort. At 1:30 p. m., Goebel's condition is not so good. Grave fears are entertained.

TRAMPS AND HOBOS.

Majority of Them Burglars and Sneak Thieves--A Tough Proposition Arrested by Police.

There is no doubt but that one half of the tramps and hobos who visit Racine and seek shelter at the tramp house and other places, are expert burglars and sneak thieves. They will not work and openly say so. Stories have been heard when these men sit about the stove indicating they have been implicated in hold-ups, burglaries and other crimes and they laugh and tell each other how easy this and that town is.

One of these slippery fellows, 23 years of age, made his appearance yesterday. The first seen of him he was riding into Western Union Junction on the pilot of a locomotive. Deputy Sheriff Burns accosted the stranger for an explanation and found that he was a tough proposition and impudent and saucy. He was ordered to move on and started for this city and reached here.

Along toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon he entered the sample rooms of Anthony Duffy, on Main street and offered for sale a pair of gloves, small hand mirror, pocket knife, hand made bowie knife with a blade as sharp as a razor and other articles. Officers were notified and policemen Bose and Senumacher started out and caught the fellow in the Boston store on Main street where he was looking at gloves and other articles, no doubt with a view of stealing.

He was taken to the police office and claimed that he got the goods at Milwaukee, but an examination of his clothing revealed that the inside of the coat was so arranged that it made one big pocket in which small articles could be dropped with ease. It is believed that he stole the articles found on his person and he was locked in jail. He had little to say about himself.

The man was arraigned in the Municipal court this morning. He pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of gloves of Frank Lingsweiler, of Western Union Junction, and was sent to jail for a term of Sixty days.

WAITING FOR VENGEANCE.

San Francisco Wave: The head instructress at a Pasadena Sunday school was solicitously preparing a roll of her new pupils. Among them was a youngster who gave his name as "Nebuchadnezzar Ishmael Jones." "Who gave you that name?" blandly asked the teacher. "Dunno, ma'am," replied the boy with the battle gleam in his eye, "but if ever I find ahf Lawd 'elp 'im!"

Engraved cards and invitations at the Journal office.

FILIPINOS NO RESPECT FOR FLAG OF TRUCE.

Joseph Naylor Writes Interestingly of Aguinaldo's Followers and Their Treachery Toward Americans.

Among the Racine boys in the Phillippines is Joseph Naylor, who writes in a fascinating manner of the events taking place on the islands. He is of the opinion that the Filipinos must be treated in the same manner as the Indians and they are treacherous to the utmost degree. He tells how the brave General Lawton met his death while advancing to meet a flag of truce, which the insurgents used as a means to decoy the Americans within shooting distance.

San Isidro, Island of Luzon, P. I.,
Dec. 25, 1899.

My Dear Friend:—

You may wonder why I say so little in my letters with reference to the military situation on the islands. The fact is I have no means of learning anything about it outside of the town in which my hospital might be. All military news must first be submitted to Press Censor Green before appearing in the papers here and no news whatever concerning the movements of troops is allowed to appear in print.

No reports with reference to the number of men sick or wounded are allowed to be published; nothing relative to the whereabouts of different regiments or brigades upon the islands, in fact an absolute censorship is maintained over all military items and nothing but "doctored" news allowed to go in.

So you see I must rely wholly upon my own observation and as the troops are principally in the extreme north of the island, while I am more central, I have little opportunity to make such observations. There can be no doubt but that the spirit of this uprising has been broken. The insurgent army no longer represents an organized force; the effort on the part of the insurgents to maintain a central government has been abandoned while bands of thieves and murderers, the last remnant of Aguinaldo's army, are wandering about in the mountains, now and then coming down into a settlement to rob and plunder. It will take years to subdue them. It is next to impossible to catch them. If a band of them gets hard pressed they scatter, some go to work in the rice fields and some in the sugar fields and our soldiers have no way of identifying them. Were we to withdraw all our troops from the field these different bands would unite and their numbers swelled to many hundreds, would begin to capture whole towns and if not checked, would soon be camped on the out-skirts of Manila, several thousand strong.

These people will have to be subdued as the American Indian was. Every now and then the natives will go on the war path and we will send out troops to quell them. It will happen sometimes in the south and sometimes in the north. So, as in our own America, after years of Indian campaigning and Indian fighting, after years of frontier warfare, the country will be ours to enjoy in perfect peace.

Frequently reports come in that Aguinaldo has been wounded, or that General Pilar has been killed or captured, but they are always without foundation. The mother of Aguinaldo with her grandson, came into American lines not long ago because she was too infirm to follow her fleeing son. She was kindly cared for but never hesitated to laud and uphold her son and the cause of the insurgents.

News has come in this minute of the death of General Lawton. A telegraphic communication to that effect has come from Manila to Surgeon Major Penrose, his old time friend. As yet little of the circumstances are known but it is said that he was shot by the enemy while going out to meet their flag of truce. This circumstance has also been verified by telegraphic dispatch from Manila and is all doubtlessly true.

The treachery of these people is something fierce, but we are slow to appreciate it. Again and again have they come toward our lines with a white flag fluttering in the breeze and we have gone out to meet it according to the laws of war, only to be fired upon by the black devils. A colonel of a volunteer regiment met his death in this way last summer.

I can't understand why General Lawton went to meet the so-called flag; I can't understand why the Americans have ever recognized such a flag because repeatedly have they been lured into a trap by it and in nearly every case have suffered the loss of either an officer or a man. A white flag means nothing to these people and should mean nothing to us. General Lawton was murdered in cold blood, shot down by an assassin while bravely, though perhaps injudiciously, following out the practices of civilized warfare. His death will be avenged surely. I do most sincerely hope that a policy of extermination will be inaugurated and that that policy will be strictly adhered to until the last insurgent murderer and ladrone has been run off the face of this fair earth. I am heartily ashamed of those of my countrymen who sympathize with these murderers. These armed forces that we call insurgents are not fighting now for independence. Those of the people who fought a while ago for liberty now gladly welcome the American regime. All those wealthy, influential Filipino merchants and land owners who once lent a helping hand to Aguinaldo are now doing all they can to establish American rule here.

Aguinaldo is no longer president of the so-called Filipino republic; he is on these islands precisely what Jesse James was in America, a bandit leader. His cabinet has resigned to a man and they are all in Manila assisting the American authorities to wipe out these nefarious robberbands. The insurrection is over. American authority has been accepted and is established. But the islands are overrun by thousands of ladrones, or thieves, who murder for pleasure and who are fanatic and ignorant enough to hope to get control of the country. Do such people deserve our sympathy? What principle are they fighting for? For independence? No, but for plunder, for loot. I cannot call the American citizen a patriot who sympathizes with unprincipled murderers whose only incentive, whose only patriotism, is plunder and pillage. But I suppose they do not understand the situation as it really is.

Give my love to my dear mother and I trust you will not permit me to remain unmentioned to friends.

I hope to be with you before long.

Yours fraternally,
Joseph L. Naylor,
Asst. Hosp. Steward,
U. S. Army.

BLACKLIST PROBLEM.

How to Notify Saloon Men Who Are Blacklisted Persons--Photographing Them Not Constitutional.

The blacklist at the city hall probably contains ten or twelve persons who are supposed to be prohibited from obtaining liquor from any of the hundred and odd saloons in the city, but the law is a farce. It is just as easy for a black-listed person to obtain whiskey as it is for other persons, not because the liquor dealer desires to break the law, but simply because he does not know the person to whom he is forbidden to sell. How to remedy this evil has ever been a problem. At Kenosha not long ago a resolution was adopted by the council that all blacklisted persons be photographed and a picture furnished each saloon keeper. Racine councilmen have often agitated the same kind of a move, but it was never attempted.

On account of the action of the Kenosha council the eyes of the temperance world have been attracted to that city.

The action has created much comment and the officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have denounced it. Some papers of the country have taken the matter up and have published cartoons of the chief of police of Kenosha hurrying down the alleys seeking to take a snap shot of one who has given oer his life to the flowing bowl.

As soon as the resolution had been passed by the council it was declared unconstitutional by the attorneys and no effort has been made to enforce the provisions of the act. It is probable the resolution will be recinded at an early meeting of th council.

Fat whatver may have been the success of the action of the Kenosha council it has brought to the notice of the world the fact that the state of Wisconsin has a blacklist law which is working good for the people of the commonwealth, a law which has gone a long way toward eradicating the habitual drunkard from the state. The law has passed many years ago, but the law as it is now construed was the work of the state legislature in 1885.

HEAVY LOSS TO BOERS.

Their Shell Factory Irreparably Ruined--Buller's Forces Not All Across Tugela.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lord Roberts telegraphs there is no change in the situation in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A Durban special says: A refugee from Johannesburg reports destruction of Boer shell factory at that place, January 20. The loss is irreparable.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Buller reports that the casualties to non-commissioned officers and men in two actions Jan. 20 and Jan. 21, were 17 killed, 233 wounded and six missing.

The Associated press learns that Lyttleton's brigade is still in its original position at Potgieter drift, showing that part of Buller's forces are still north of Tugela river.

A careful analysis shows that Montana, Utah and Idaho are the only sure states in the belt of Western states for Bryan.

DON'T LIKE THE PROPOSITION

Of Racine Water Company Whereby the City of Racine Will Become Owner of the Plant.

SOME NEW IDEAS ADVANCED

By One Who is Not on the Committee Having the Matter in Hand—Argument for a Sinking Fund—Would Increase With Interest.

Dear Editor:

Permit me space to give expression to a few ideas that come to my mind upon reading the proposition which the Racine Water Co., made to our citizens' committee in regard to our city eventually becoming the owner of the Racine Water Co.'s plant. I call the proposition a most favorable one as far as the Water Co., is concerned and a most absurd one as far as our city is concerned. If I understand the proposal, it is the request of the Racine Water Co., that the city extend their franchise 25 years, after the expiration of its present limit, give them $26,000 per annum for the entire period of 36 years, build all future extensions, allow the Racine Water Co., to collect and retain all revenues present and future, and upon the limitation of the present franchise as well as the proposed extension, the entire property to be then turned over to our city without charge. Le us see what this means.

Our present rental is $16,600 and their proposition calls for addition enough per annum to make a total sum equal to $26,000. The difference would be $9,400 per annum to the city. Call this sum $9,000 for convenience of figures and contingencies that might arise from time to time. This amount would be paid the Racine Water Co., yearly in addition to its present rental of $16,600 for a period of 36 years. We will now call the period 35 years, allowing one year for preparation and fairness; put this sum $9,000 at interest at 3 per cent. per annum for the entire period and continue to do so with each yearly payment and you will have at the end of the period the munificent sum of $539,698.02 and if the sums were put on at 4 per cent. interest instead of 3 per cent. as above proposed the amount would be $614,598.02.

This amount is derived by compounding the interest and principal sums. This then would be the amount our citizens would pay in cold cash for this plant, besides paying for a extension work found necessary to be put in during the period of 36 years. My figures are accurate and conservative, for I allow $400 per annum on the rental besides one year for preparation. We are allowed nothing for the wear and tear that this plant has been subjected to for the period of its existence, 50 years or the life of the present franchise and future extension. Every well conducted manufacturing business charges off to profit and loss account at least 10 per cent. per annum of its machinery account and hopes to wipe out their entire account within a period of ten years. Under this plan nothing of the kind is proposed nor permitted, but full payment for a plant that has received hard wear and tough usage and whose franchise requirements test the system to its utmost capacity, is asked. I am not informed just what the usual percentage of discount that a water works is subjected to, but would not think 5 per cent per annum excessive. This amount should be set aside for a sinking fund and within the period of 20 years ought to wipe out the entire cost of the plant. As has been said before, under the proposition of the Racine Water Co., the city is allowed nothing in this direction but the Racine Water Co., collect all revenues for the entire period amounting to an enormous sum during the life of the franchise, present and proposed. It is only reasonable to suppose that our city will grow constantly and the increased revenues will amount to a fabulous sum, without a cent of cost additional, outside of running expenses to the company; for the city is expected to put in all extensions. I am not prepared to put a price on the property of the Racine Water Co., after the eleven more years that the present franchise has to run, but I venture the opinion that the company will be completely at the mercy of the city at that time. Should our city feel able to make an annual outlay of say $9000 and place same in a sinking fund, under a special legislative enactment, and put same out at interest for a period of 36 years as is proposed under the plan of the Racine Water Co., and allow the interest to be compounded, the result would, of course, be the same to them as far as the aggregate amount is concerned, and the city would then stand ready to put in a modern plant of their own, fitted for its then requirements and not to be a possessor of a plant whose career dates back some 50 years. I am not attempting to say what the income of the Racine Water company is, from sources other than that of the city and don't think that is anybody's business outside of its stock holders, but I would not wonder if it is sufficient to allow them to pay a good interest on their investment and permit the placing of a respectable sum to a sinking fund yearly. I would not call a movement endeavoring to endorse the proposition made by the Racine Water Co., worthy of the attention of any citizen who has the welfare of our city at heart.

One not on the committee.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Humane Agent Dutton Notified that Horses, Cattle and Hogs Are Being Starved to Death.

Cold weather brings plenty of work for Humane Agent A. P. Dutton. During the past week he has investigated many cases where husbands get drunk and beat their wives, desert them and other things. A few cases came up where men abuse horses and cattle, most of them from the county, the owners of dumb beasts having learned pretty thoroughly that such actions will not be tolerated. This morning Agent Dutton received the following letter, which if true, is a very serious matter.

Bristol, Wis., Jan. 29, 1900.

A. P. Dutton, State officer of the Humane Society:

Dear Sir:—The tenant on the farm of John Lacey is starving his cattle to death, having lost two horses, three calves and twenty-seven pigs, all for want of proper care. I desire that you give this matter your immediate attention according to the authority vested in you by the state of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully,
John D. Lacey.

Mr. Dutton sent the following letter to Mr. Lacey and also attached notice to the tenant on the farm:

Racine, Wis., Jan. 30, 1900.

John D. Lacey:

Dear Sir:—If you had given me the name of the man starving his stock, I would have gone to Kenosha and started the sheriff after him. Please let your constable serve the within notice on him and be sure and let me know whether he heeds my notice. If not, give me the names of two good witnesses and I will fetch him to time. If I really ought to go out there let me know.

Yours truly,
Racine, Wis., Jan. 30, 1900.

Tenant on John D. Lacey farm:

Dear Sir:—Notice is hereby given you that unless you provide ample food for your stock within 24 hours after the service of this notice, I will send the sheriff after you and see that you have the full penalty of the law.

Such conduct can not be tolerated in this state, of keeping stock and starving them to death, as I understand you are doing, in haste,

respectfully yours,

RULING IN BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Precedent Established for Creditors by United States Circuit Court.

A creditor who has within four months of his debtor's bankruptcy innocently received a payment upon his debt cannot be permitted to prove his debt in the bankruptcy proceeding nor receive from the estate of the bankrupt a divident thereon without surrendering the preference allowed. A ruling to this effect has been announced in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn, and is said to establish a precedent for creditors under the national bankruptcy act. The decision was handed down in the appeal of the Columbus Electric Company against Charles H. Worden, trustee in bankruptcy of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

MARRIED IN A RESTAURANT,

Waukegan Couple Have a Unique Wedding at Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 30.—Lewis Powers and Miss Maude Lake of Waukegan, Ill., were married in the dining room of Mrs. Martha Fuller's restaurant. The couple came to Kenosha Monday morning and during the afternoon they decided to get maried. Justice John C. Slater performed the ceremony and a large number of people attended the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Powers left last evening for Waukegan, where they will make their future home.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Ernest Van Order, junior partner in the firm of Van Order & Son, was instantly killed yesterday morning in his flour mill at Jordan. He had the water turbine blocked so that a little water would flow through and keep the wheel from freezing without running the mill. He knocked out the block to start the mill and his clothing caught in the machinery and he was dashed to death.

Mrs. Caroline Muzzy, aged 81, is dead at her home in Medina township, Dane county. She came to this state in 1844, and during the succeeding fifty-six years resided on the farm where she died. She leaves 8 children, 47 grand children, 75 great-grandchildren and 5 great-great-grandchildren.

LAUDS LOYALTY OF HER SUBJECTS

Queen Victoria Expresses Gratification at Spontaneous Enthusiasm Shown by People.

LAMENTS LOSS OF BRAVE MEN

Urges Parliament Not to Shrink From Any Expenditures Nor Relax Any Efforts in Keeping Up Naval Strength and Coast Defenses.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The seventh session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 p. m., after the customary formalities. There was a large attendance of members.

In joint session Lord High Chancellor, Earl Salsbury read the Queen's speech.

Victoria Praises Patriotism of Soldiers and Sailors.

It began as follows: "My lords and gentlemen: The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when I last addressed you, has unhappily not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other states are friendly. In resisting the evasion of my South African colonies by the South African republic and Orange Free State, my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice, but I have witnessed with pride and the heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominion came forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests.

I am confident, I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion." The speech then touches briefly on the conclusion of the Samoan convention between Britain, Germany and United States; the Australian colonial federation scheme; offers of troops for service in Africa from Australia and India, the famine in Western and central India; the prevalence of plague which shows no signs of diminution and proceeding says:

"Provision to the military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operation in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country.

You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparation at a cost of increasing efforts and the sacrifices the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navy and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech deals with minor domestic affairs.

At the conclusion a recess was taken, until 4 o'clock. All sections of the Irish nationalists were absent from the opening session, owing to their attendance at the caucus at which Harrington and Redmond urged the restoration of the unity among representatives of the Irish nationalism. A resolution declaring an end to all division among them was carried unanimously.

JOURNALISM IN TOPEKA.

New York Press: An excellent way to judge the value of a newspaper is open to the people of Topeka. While Mr. Sheldon is editing the Capitol from the text "What would Jesus do?" some other reverend ought to get hold of a rival journal and edit it from the text, "What would Satan do?" This would give the readers a fair chance. One of the more interesting controversies ever waged was in the Atlanta Constitution, when Henry Grady, in one column, advocated prohibition of liquor, and Captain Evan Howell, in the next, the open door to rum. It was a wise stroke of policy for the paper, as both the Prohibition and Liquor parties had to buy it to keep informed. The Constitution had no rival at that time. The Capitol has a rival, and the latter, conducted on Satan's plan, would appeal to many who would be obliged to read both journals to keep up with the procession.

HIS COSTLY RAIMENT.

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Denver Times: Clark's Montana senatorial toga ought to be a beauty, as it is estimated to have cost $2,000,000.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1900.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week telegraphic reports of important national and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondence are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Conklins vest pocket argument settler, leather binding, one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Conkeys monthly one year for $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 160 pages, for $1.60.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book, $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune one year for $1.75.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Webster Pocket Dictionary & Pocket Atlas of the World, $1.35.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.30.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Snag winter weather.

Furnaces are working over time.

Good skating again up the river.

Monthly stockfair at Hales Corners, on Monday, February 5th.

Continued cold weather will undoubtedly cause the appearance of drift ice in the lake.

In the Municipal court Jennie J. Stoffel was granted a divorce from her husband Theodore H. Stoffel.

Social events in February will probably surpass those given in January on account of the approach of Lent.

Skating again "is out of sight" from Mead street bridge to the dam, and from now on 'till warmer weather sets in large crowds can be seen enjoying the sport daily.

Mayor Higgins is not taking any chances now-a-days, and has appointed an extra policeman to keep his eye on the office of City Treasurer Colbert, both night and day.

The second half of the school year in the public schools begins next Monday, Jan. 29th, and parents desiring to enter their children should send them at that time; otherwise they may be required to wait until September.

An old man named George Swanson was engaged chopping wood yesterday at his home on Erie street when the ax struck a clothes line, was wrenched from his hands and fell, the edge striking him on the shoulder and a painful gash was cut.

Poor Agent Bell states that the majority of families who have thus far applied for help to him, are people who have lived in the city just long enough to permit them the right to receive aid.

Saturday evening the wind blew over and wrecked a large show case in front of the One-cent store, corner Main and Fourth streets and some of the goods were damaged. It is the third time the case has been wrecked by the wind.

N. C. Thelen purchased thirty-five acres of land in the town of Mt. Pleasant yesterday, from Gus Kruger, paying $4,300 for the same. It is a part of the old Jackson farm, across the road from Ben Bones' farm. Mr. Thelen intends to raise cabbage on the farm.

Frank Kammerer, of Washington avenue, is mounting a weasel at present, that is a very rare specimen of the animal. Its body is blue, and the breast snow white. Possibly it is the only one of the same color ever seen in this state. It was killed by Mr. Lang, of Mt. Pleasant.

A. J. Robertson, town treasurer of Rochester made his final settlement with the county treasurer. Hay, today, returning $55.61 delinquent tax. Mr. Robertson is the first town treasurer to make returns this year.

Three interesting letters have been received at this office from the Philippines this morning and will be published later. One is from Phillip Herrick, one from Joe Naylor and the other from Peter Seibert.

Along in July work of taking the census of Racine will commence. The superintendent of the Wisconsin end of the work was written for suggestions as to the best method of taking the census in Racine. The Journal would be pleased to publish any opinions as to the best way to get an accurate count of the people.

Supt. Mitten, of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, was in the city for the purpose of making a settlement with James Milliken and John Olle, injured by an electric street car jumping the track on State street a couple of weeks ago. A satisfactory settlement was made and there will be no law suits.

The police believe that the county of Racine should establish a work house. They claim that it is the only remedy to clean out the tramps. With a work house and a stone or wood pile for the tramps to work on, would soon cause them to give Racine a wide berth. By this means it would in a short time be known from one end of the continent to another, and hobos would get scarce as hens' teeth.

Committees were in the city today consulting Attorney Thomas M. Kearney in regard to the Wind Lake canal. They were from both Waukesha and Racine counties and favor the canal being dug out. Among them was Ole Hanson, H. Johnson and J. Jacobson. It will be remembered that a part of the canal was blown up a few days ago and the report is circulated that arrests would follow. Just what the committee want is not stated.

One of the lodgers at Orchestrion hall called at the police office Saturday night and told the officers what he knew about Burns and Bailey, the two men supposed to have robbed farmer Rowe. The fellow was quite an interesting individual. He had traveled all over the world and had been in Mexico, Arizona and the Philippine islands. He told of his experience in killing horsethieves in Arizona and that he was forced to leave that country. He stories of army life in the Philippines and the habits of the people were interesting.

One of the many tramps who called at the Wisconsin street tramp house for shelter Saturday night had on four coats, one undercoat and three overcoats. It was believed that he had stolen the coats and was detained at the police office Sunday morning. He said that he had come from Minneapolis, Minn., and that he purchased the garments at that place. In looking over the fellow it ws found that he was pretty well covered with vermin. As there ws no proof against him he was allowed to leave the city.

No trace has been found to the burglars who entered the postoffice and cracked one safe and attempted to enter another. Officers do not hesitate to say that the parties implicated in the crime were professional cracksmen and that they had been in the city several days and got the lay of the land before committing the crime. Evidence was found where the thieves had been under ashed back of the office chewing tobacco. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the robbery two men were seen going west on State street. One carried a satchel, and John McCarthy, who is on watch at the State street engine house, heard one of them say the town was no good. It is believed they were the men who broke into the office and that they got out of the city on an early train.

CHINA THE CENTER OF EUROPEAN EYES.

Russian Papers Say an Alliance of This Country With Japan Is Sure to be Realized.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.— Newspapers here are paying considerable attention to the events in China. The Novosti expresses the opinion that the dynasty will last for a long time to come, but adds: China will never be restored to her former condition; that the "unavoidable work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though, perhaps, in the distant future."

The Rossija asserts is is not necessary for Russia to take a hand in any coup d'etat and adds: "A Russo-Japanese alliance is inevitable. It is only a question of time. Meanwhile it is important that the control of the naval and military forces of China does not fall into the hands of the Americans, British or Germans." The paper concludes: "We must keep on the alert and see how the new situation affects the interests of western Europe, above all those of England."

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LORD ROBERTS ADVISES THE ABANDONMENT OF LADYSMITH

But Confirmation of New York Papers' Special Not Obtained at the War Office.

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

Which Will be Published Tonight—22 Officers Killed and 20 Wounded of Fifth Division at Battle of Spion Kop January 24.

SPION KOP NOT MAJUBA HILL

Westminster Gazette Says 100,000 More Men Are Imperatively Needed and Lord Roberts Must Dictate Terms of Peace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Evening World's London cable says: It is learned from a reliable source that Lord Roberts has advised the abandonment of Ladysmith. No confirmation could be obtained from the war office.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The war office denies the report that Ladysmith has been surrendered and announces that a heavy list of casualties will be issued tonight.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Buller wires from Spreaman's camp that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and mounted brigade on Spion Kop, January 24, were, 22 killed, 20 wounded, 6 missing.

British Glad It Is No Worse.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The usual airy attempts to minimize the seriousness of the situation in South Africa is entirely lacking this afternoon. It is frankly acknowledged that the most serious effort of the present war has dismally failed. There is no sign of a wish on the part of the leaders of public opinion to disguise the ugly facts but to the contrary, there is every disposition to face the full difficulties and discover the best way out.

In short, the policy is voiced everywhere, of gathering up of forces for more effective blows. All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned, and the consensus of expert opinion urges the immediate shifting of the theatre of war from the rocky kopies of Natal to the open veldt of the Free state.

One thing is certain and that is that another long pause is inevitable unless the Boers assume the offensive, because even in the event of Buller further attempting to reach Ladysmith, the planning of the new move will necessarily occupy time.

The afternoon news papers are drawing attention to the closeness of the parallel between the federal attack on Lee at Fredericksburg and operating on the Tugela. Curiously enough, there is visible especially in military circles, an under-current of relief at the news that the British are safely south of Tugela, for the rumors on Saturday had conjured up visions of immense catastrophe.

President Steyn Visits Kruger.

PRETORIA, Jan. 26.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State and A. Fischer of the executive council of that republic, arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by President Kruger and other officials and cheered while driving to Kruger's residence.

Dundonald's Cavalry Safe.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Great anxiety is removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry which it was feared was isolated among the hills in the neighborhood of Acton Homes is safe on the south bank of the Tugela river.

100,000 More Men Called For.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Westminster Gazette says the country must cast aside all delusions and recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal and that safety lies in concentration. White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boers have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is we will have to make a new army somehow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 men more—50,000 to re-inforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve.

The Globe says: It would be a mistake to minimize the serious character of the situation in Natal. We have made great effort from which great results were expected and have failed. The situation as it stands today points with greatly augmented force, the same moral as did our previous mishaps. It is time that the war must be pressed on with redoubled energy. Our resources are not exhausted, but rather it may be said we are only just discovering how practically limitless they are.

The country we are sure is in no mood of giving way to fears which are as groundless as they are unworthy. It has made up its mind to see the conflict through. Every check we receive in the field will only stiffen the determination of the people at home and in the colonies to achieve our end at whatever cost.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments in much the same tone, and adds: "Even if Ladysmith falls Spion Kop is not Majuba in a most vital sense. It will not end the war. There will be no muddling compound of magnanimity and cowardise this time. The war will end when Roberts dictates the terms at Pretoria. To that end the empire's mind is made up. The Evening Standard commenting on the supposed natural advantages on the side of the Boers, says: "This country always had and still has great advantages but, between the war office, the admirals, and the generals, they have been mostly nullified.

Social and Personal.

Dan. E. Davis of Milwaukee, spent Sunday in the city.

B. Hinrichs leaves today for a trip to New York city.

Chas H. Stenor, of La Porte, Ind., is a late arrival in the city.

Mrs. F. Rennor of Green Bay, Wis., is spending a few days visiting in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George McDougal, at their home on Fourteenth street, a son.

Miss Winnie Davis of Randolph, Wis., is the guest of Misses Sarah and Winnie Davis.

J. H. Staples and wife of Chicago, spent the Sabbath as guests at the Hotel Racine.

Mr. F. W. Main and family leave next Thursday for an extended visit to their old home in the East.

Miss Della Corbett who has been quite ill at her home on 1223 N. Erie street, is rapidly convalescing.

Miss Francis Secor, who is attending the Milwaukee Downer College, is spending a few days at home.

DeGroat Bull of Norway, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bull, of Seventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Rice-Way of Washington, D. C., will spend the next two weeks in the city registered at Hotel Racine.

Mrs. H. F. Wheeler has returned from a visit with relatives at Evanston and is confined to her home on Pearl street by sickness.

Mr. William Lory, town chairman of Yorkville and Mr. Hervey Johnson, town chairman of Norway, were in the city today on business.

Dr. John S. Marshall, manager of Hotel Racine, returned this morning from Middleton, Ohio, where he was called to the bedside of his sick father, who later died, and was buried Saturday.

Rev. Grier left this noon for Mukwanago where he preaches this evening. Tuesday evening he preaches at Columbus, on Wednesday evening at Stoughton and upon Thursday at Elkhorn. He will return to Racine Friday.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Miss Olga Rasmussen, 1001 Gideon Ct., Thursday evening. About thirty of her friends came to spend the evening and she was the recipient of many handsome gifts. Refreshments were served and the party enjoyed music and games until a late hour.

On Thursday evening the friends of Fred Bowers, of Junction avenue, planned a pleasant surprise. Learning that it was Mr. Bowers' forty-second birthday Torvo Wenzel stepped over and invited Mr. Bowers to come over to his home. On arriving there Mr. Bowers found a dozen friends and a table spread with things good to eat, including a roast porker. Fred was taken back, but with good grace took the seat of honor and thanked his friends for their remembrance of his anniversary in a manner so befitting.

NULL AND VOID.

Attorney for Chicago & Northwestern Railway Claims That the Action for Opening Yout Street is Void.

An attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern railway was in the city Saturday afternoon looking up the matter of the opening, widening and extending of Yout street. He claims that the whole proceeding, according to law, is null and void. His reason is that no Lis Pendiv was filed with the register of deeds as the law provides. A portion of the street crosses the tracks of the C. & N. W. R. R. and the attorney says that if the city goes ahead and opens the street the company will stop them from crossing the tracks. The commissioners who assessed benefits and damages heard objections on Saturday and there were only half a dozen who objected.

OBITUARY.

Rohann.

W. Rohann died at the St. Mary's hospital last night, aged 27 years. He was a young man well known and liked by his companions.

Man and Wife in Distress.—Rev. Dr. Bochrer, of Buffalo, says:—"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." Wm. R. Kirkby, 403 Sixth St.; City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—10.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our Bankable Guarantee Bond.



60 PILLS 50 CENTS

Nervita Tablets

(YELLOW LABEL) EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.**

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by W. R. KIRKBY, Druggist, 405 Sixth Street, Racine, Wis.

LETTERS FROM CAPT. RICKEMAN

When Last Letter Was Written, Christmas Day, He Was on Firing Line.

ENJOYS THE BEST OF HEALTH

Censorship Very Strict—With 100 Men Capt. Rickeman is Ordered to San Mateo to Drive Out Entrenched Filipinos.

Captain Rickeman's folks have been eagerly waiting to hear from him and this morning three letters were received from the captain of a company in the 45th U. S. Infantry.

The first was written on board the U. S. Transport Benmohr and is dated December 10th. They were a little over half way between Honolulu and the Philippines, and were having remarkably fine weather and a comparatively placid sea. The beautiful scenery was becoming monotonous. On board ship, a graphaphone, considerable vocal talent, and a stringged orchestra furnished some delightful entertainments. Lieut. Wilson, direct from West Point, was a great musical entertainer.

Sergeant Huntley, a member of Capt. Rickeman's company, was the musical attraction of the ship. He was with the Bostonians for two years and has spent over eight years in operatic work. He rendered several selections from the Bohemian girl, the night the letter was written, that brought forth a very enthusiastic applause.

Transport orders required five drills and the soldiers are well up in that part of the tactics.

The next letter, which follows, tells of the ship nearing Philippine waters.

On Board U. S. Transport "Benmohr."
Dec. 22d, 1899.

Your letter has just been received, being forwarded from Presidio. You surely have no reason to complain. I have written you as often as any and since our departure have written each of you not less than eight letters apiece. There might be a delay in the mails or possibly have been lost.

We came into the Bay last night and when we awoke this morning found ourselves riding the waters that Dewey made famous by his memorable engagement twenty-five miles from the entrance to Manila and further than that across.

The water is smooth and the sky clear giving us an excellent opportunity to see all. The Baltimore in her watery suit and the Brooklyn in white are anchored just to our starboard not more than 500 feet away. I tell you they are vicious looking individuals. Off our stern lies the city surrounded by lofty mountains. I should say we were about half a mile away.

The city's walls and the cathedrals of which there are many can be easily seen.

The water is alive with craft of all descriptions, lighters, tug-boats and the launches of the men-of-war also the dug-outs which came along early this morning and sold us Filipino cigars, cigarettes, oranges and bananas. They spoke Spanish. We have one or two on board that can stammer at it so we had no trouble in making our wants known.

The fleet of battleships are anchored down near Cavite where the naval battle was fought. Near by can be seen the remains of two of the Spanish ships.

We were very sorry to learn this morning of the death of Gen. Lawton. He was a brilliant commander and was deserving of more laurels.

Orders just came that we disembark tomorrow to go direct to the firing line, where we will undoubtedly get a taste of real soldiering.

I am enjoying excellent health and there is not a really sick man on board. The hard work commences when we leave our present home. We likely will not carry more than ten pounds into the field with us which means that our comforts will be illy provided for. Letter-writing will be an uncertainty, so do not expect too much. I will write as often as I can at least to one member of the family every week or ten days. This does not mean that you and the rest wait until you hear from me before writing. You could at least write me once or twice a week, just a short note will do.

The censorship here is very rigid, and I will be obliged if you would send me the Sunday papers. Papers here are not allowed to print anything pertaining to the movements of the troops, not even our transport's arrival will be published.

Remember me to all friends and acquaintances.

Your must remember that my position is a hazardous one and we cannot tell what the next day will bring forth.

With a brother's love I say au revoir.
George.

P. S.—It is 6 p. m., the cascoes for unloading us have just come alongside. This means off ship in the morning.
Geo.

Letter Written on Firing Line.
Dec. 25, 1899.

We are on the line of outposts defending Manila. Orders came this morning for us to move to San Mateo at daybreak tomorrow morning. This is the place where Gen. Lawton was killed.

The natives of the Philippines are strongly entrenched here, and it is necessary to drive them out. Sixteen miles is the distance, and I am afraid our boys will be pretty tired by the time they arrive, though we are not to take more than our pouches and haversacks containing two day's rations and canteen.

We are to reach the firing line by 5 p. m. If we get into the fight you will likely know about it through the papers long before this letter reaches you. The little flowers enclosed are picked from Caloocan church destroyed by Dewey's men and the troops not one year ago. This is all torn and shattered to pieces.

I will take about 100 men with me in the morning. Hope we all return, though that is hardly the fate of war, etc.

Officers Bill of Fare.

The following list of articles for luncheon on Monday, Dec. 11 on Captain Rickeman's troop ship will give an idea of what an officers mess is like. Judging from the list of contents it would appear that a naval officer does not fare at all bad, and probably has a greater variety than does his fellow officer in the army. Of course it should be understood that the officers mess and the soldiers are two different things.

Soup: Vermicilli.
Quail on Toast. Baked Potatoes.
Frankfurter and Sauerkraut.
Preserved Sardines. Stewed Prunes.
Cold Roast Beef.
Cold Tongue. Bologna Sausage.
Swiss Cheese. Pressed Corned Beef.
Apple and Apricot Pies.
Cakes Assd. Ginger Snaps.
Crackers. Tea and Coffee.

Fine job work a specialty at the Journal office.

RACINE BABY BOY OF 63 YEARS AGO

Announces Himself as a Candidate For Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

DUANE STEBBINS IS THE MAN

Known by All of the Old Residents as a Man of High Business Standing—He Is Now at the Head of the Algoma Bank.

Duane Stebbins, of Algoma, Wis., announces that he is a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Wisconsin. When asked if he was a candidate he said: "Yes, I am a candidate for nomination for governor by the Republicans at their nominating convention. My name having been mentioned for the place and having received assurance of many friends of their support, accompanied with urgent requests that I become a candidate, I have decided to do so. If nominated and elected, I shall enter upon the duties of the office unhampered, and shall endeavor to administer the office in the interests of the state in which I have lived all my life."

Mr. Stebbins is a pioneer of Racine. He is known by almost every settler and they speak in the highest terms of him. In the early history of Racine county we find the following paragraph which will be of great interest to Racine people:

"The first white baby brought to the village of Racine was Emma, daughter of Dr. B. B. Cary. She was born at Southport in 1836, and was but a few weeks old when brought to Racine. She held the title of being the 'only baby,' in the village for about a year, when Jane, daughter of Albert G. Knight, now Mrs. Whiteley, arrived in August, 1837, being five months old. Duane Stebbins, a rousing boy, arrived the same fall, being less than six months old.

This baby boy is the gentleman who now announces himself a candidate for governor of the state. He remained in Racine until he grew to manhood and then moved to Ahnapee, now Algoma, where he is the cashier and president of the leading bank. Mr. Stebbins has been in the legislature two terms and is 63 years old. He is said to be a level-headed and quiet man, and his reputation is high among his fellow men.

Several old residents seen this morning say that he was one of the best citizens while he lived here and stood at the top with business men.

In spite of British rule India is still virtually a soapless country. Throughout the villages of Hindustan soap is indeed regarded as a natural curiosity, and is rarely, if ever, kept in stock by the native shopkeeper.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the formation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SPION KOP IS RECAPTURED BY THE BOERS

General Warren Unable to Hold the Position Captured by Him Tuesday Night.

SHELL FIRE WAS TOO SEVERE

General Warren is Criticized in Many Quarters for Occupying a Position Without Sufficient Artillery to Hold it Against Attack.

CASUALTIES OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT

Buller Sends in the List Which Foots Up Over 200—Ladysmith Garrison Claims Fortifications Are Impregnable—Fever is Diminishing.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—11:10 a. m. The war office posts the following dispatch from Buller dated Spearman's camp, Thursday noon.

General Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning had in the night abandoned Spion Kop.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Buller reports that the British casualties January 24th were: Officers killed, six; non-commissioned officers and men, eighteen. Wounded officers twelve; non-commissioned officers and men 142. Missing thirty-one.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Durban special says: The Boer losses on the upper Tugela during the fighting on Sunday last were very great. Warren's men captured 160 prisoners and 130 Boers were found dead in one trench.

Warren is Criticized.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Military circles have made no effort to conceal their chagrin over the evacuation of Spion kop, expressing the gravest fears as to the ultimate fate of Ladysmith.

Such authorities as Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, who is under orders for South Africa and Lord Gifford, who won the Victoria cross while scouting for Lord Wolseley during the Zulu war, would not be surprised to hear of the capture of White's force within the week. Lord Gifford who knows the country like a book, could not understand how in the world Warren even got to the top of Spion kop, without ascertaining what positions commanded it. The poorness of maps, it was pointed out, could hardly be an excuse for this as there must be with Warren several scouts, to say nothing of officers who at one time or another served at Ladysmith, and whose mere hunting expeditions would have given them a knowledge of the country.

While Warren is not blamed for retreating under what is supposed to have been a heavy shell fire, he is severely criticized for occupying a position to which he could not bring up his artillery.

Ladysmith Garrison Hopeful.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 24.—By runner via Frere camp, Jan. 24.—The Garrison is watching Buller's guns shelling the Boers. Their fire can be seen at this distance and appears to be very effective. The movements of the Boers show that they are evidently determined to stubbornly oppose the advance of the relief column. They show no signs of removing their guns, and have mounted new ones and are continually strengthening their fortifications.

Our fortifications have been greatly strengthened since January sixth, and Ladysmith is now practically impregnable. Owing to the dry weather the fever has diminished, and the number of convalescents returning from Intombi camp exceeds that of the patients being sent there. The supplies are spinning out splendidly and the troops are having sufficient wholesome food. The heat is terrific, the thermometer registering 107 in the shade.

From Boer Sources.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—The federal forces started a heavy bombardment of Kimberly. The garrison's new gun carried five miles but collapsed after a few shots. Two hundred lancers made a sortie from Ladysmith under cover of a heavy cannon and rifle fire from the forces opposite the Laager of the Pretoria command. The British retired with evident loss. One Boer was wounded. The heavy cannonade started this morning, continues.

ADVANCING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: How rapidly public sentiment advances on the question of the right and propriety of cities owning their own "public utilities" is shown by a recent occurrence in the British parliament, where a bill authorizing a private company to supply electricity in Shelfield, for power and lighting purposes, was defeated as "direct attack on the rights, privileges and duties of municipal corporations." Not very many years ago a proposition to allow a city to exercise any such "rights, privileges and duties" would have been thrown out as an attack on the perquisites of private enterprise.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

KILLED IN CHICAGO.

J. N. White Who Left Racine Two Days Ago Killed by a Train—Belonged at Wonewoc.

A telegram was received at the police office last night from L. J. Colleran, chief of detectives at Chicago, informing the police that a man having letters on his person addressed to J. N. White, Racine, Wis., had been killed by a C. M. & St. P. train in that city.

The police ascertained than an unmarried man of that name had been living at 1317 Washington avenue, and two days ago had taken a freight train for Chicago. The man was a stranger here, not having been here more than a few days. At the place where he was stopping was found a letter addressed to him which was turned over to Chief Johnson. The letter was opened and it was found to be dated at Wonewoc, Wis., and was signed "Mother." A telegram has been sent to Wonewoc informing them of the fatal accident, and the Chicago officials have also been advised to communicate with the Wonewoc officials.

ROB BAKER'S TRAVELING COMPANION DIES AT MANILA

Fred Roe Pratt, a Chicago Attorney, Touring the World With Racine Boy, Expires.

The following clipping from a Chicago paper conveys the sad information that Fred Roe Pratt, a Chicago attorney who was taking a trip around the world with Robert Baker, has expired at Manila.

Mr. Baker left Racine about ta year ago and no doubt the death of his companion will be a sad blow to him.

Dies On Trip Around World.

Frank Fay Pratt, an attorney of 3229 Prairie avenue, Chicago, received word yesterday that his brother, Fred Roe Pratt, who started a year ago on a trip around the world in company of Robert Baker of Racine, Wis., died at Manila. The body, the cablegram stated, was on the way to Japan.

No other particulars were contained in the message. Attorney Pratt cabled for full particulars of the death and the body will probably be brought to Chicago for burial.

Fred R. Pratt was an attorney and practiced law until a year ago with his brother. He was unmarried and made his home with his brother and parents. He was 30 years old and was in the best of health when he started around the world.

It was intended that the sojourn should last two years. Frequent letters were received from the travelers until a month ago. They visited Japan and China and the last that was heard from them was that they intended to go to Manila and that from there they would go to India and other countries in Asia.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Pratt, the parents, were almost prostrated when they learned of their son's death.

FRICKE'S GIFT TO UNIVERSITY.

Former State Insurance Commissioner Presents 100 Volumes of Treatises and Insurance Reports.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—Dr. William A. Fricke, state insurance commissioner for four years, and now superintendent of the Union Central Life Insurance company in New York city, has presented to the Wisconsin university library a valuable collection of 100 volumes of treatises, hand-books and reports on insurance. Similar gifts have been solicited by Prof. Meyer from other prominent insurance men and it will undoubtedly not be long before the university will possess a rare collection of highly valuable insurance documents.

Plans for the summer session of the State university are already under way. The session will open July 2 and close Aug. 10. It is expected that about fifty members of the faculty will give instruction. All departments of last year except astronomy and bacteriology, will be continued and instruction in Hebrew and Scandinavian languages will be added. Special instruction to High school teachers and regular instruction to both graduates undergraduates of the university will be offered. The regents have fixed the fee at $15. Dean E. A. Birge will have charge of the summer session.

See, young maiden, that thou takest the genuine Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine Co., if thou likest thy fair face. 35c. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Denmark claims that there is not a single grown person in her domain who cannot read and write.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Berlin booksellers are strictly forbidden to sell to school children books stitched with wire, as several cases of blood poisoning have been traced to scratches from rusty wire.

J. J. Devry, Loganton, Pa., writes: "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." It also relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers indorse it. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

SWEEPING INJUNCTION BY LUDWIG

Plaintiffs in Milwaukee Street Car Case Restrained From Proceeding Till Monday.

TWO EXCEPTIONS ARE MADE

Order Was Issued on Application of George P. Miller for the Road and Will Probably Consolidate the Injunctional Suits.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Judge J. C. Ludwig in the superior court issued a most sweeping injunctional order. It restrains H. A. Schwartzburg, Cassius M. Paine and J. G. Trenlage and all other citizens and tax payers of Milwaukee and all owners of property abutting on the lines of the street railway company and abutting on all lines covered or included in the proposed franchise and their respective agents, attorneys and representatives from further appearing, and proceeding in said action aforesaid commenced in the superior court of Milwaukee county by said C. M. Paine in the name of the state of Wisconsin and from further proceeding in said action as aforesaid commenced in the superior court of Milwaukee county, by J. G. Trenlage, except that the defendants be permitted in the said two actions to take such proceedings as is necessary to procure a vacation of the injunction there in and except that the plaintiff's be permitted, if either of them elect, to dismiss or discontinue either of said causes.

The order was issued on application of George P. Miller, attorney for the street railway company, and holds good until Monday morning at 10. It's effect will be a probable consolidation of the various injunctional suits.

64TH ANNIVERSARY.

Old Pioneers Celebrating an Important Epoch in Their History.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Scott, of No. 1216 Schiller street, are celebrating an important epoch in the history of their lives at their comfortable home home today. It is the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage, and there are very few couples who ever live to see so many years of married life. Mr. Scott was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1810, and Mrs. Scott, whose maiden name was Miss Hannah Kilmartin, was born in the same county and same year. They were married in 1835 and came to Wisconsin in 1843, settling where they lived until 1898 when they came to Racine. They had ten children. Living descendants, eight children and six great grandchildren. The couple are among the best known and highly esteemed in the county and possibly there are not ten other couples in the state of Wisconsin who have lived to see the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage.

The gathering of friends at their home is a most pleasant one and the day was very enjoyable passed by pleasant conversations and entertainment of various forms.

WHERE ARE OUR WINTERS.

Chicago Times Herald: The strange and inexplicable conduct of the weather in these parts mystifies the "old settler," and excites the apprehensions of the iceman. Is the good old-fashioned Chicago winter with its frosty breath and its merry jingle of "bells across the snow" to exist only as a memory? Is the weather man in league with the pillmakers to cultivate grip microbes instead of the nipping frost that brings a ruddy glow to the cheeks?

The record of January temperatures for the last few years certainly discloses signs of gradual deterioration on the part of winter in this section. If the tendency of January to discard snowshoes and skates and put on the mild and mellow airs of spring is not soon checked by the weather man it is only a question of a short time when thermometers with the zero mark on them will have no sale in this part of the country. Indeed, there is even now a brisk demand for "expurgated" thermometers that register nothing below the freezing point.

The record for warm Januarys seems to have been broken into smithereens by the present month. Since January 3 the lowest temperature has been 23 degrees above zero, while the highest has been 48 degrees. The mean temperature is given by Professor Cox as 38, which is fifteen degrees above the normal temperature for this time of the year. Nor is this excess of heat in January confined to the region around Chicago. Even Medicine Hat, where old Boreas has operated a blizzard factory for many years, has declined to come to the relief of the iceman. Instead of sending us a stiff norwester that would congeal the Wisconsin lakes to the depth of a foot or more, Medicine Hat disgusted the coal man on Sunday with a temperature of 46 degrees above zero.

NONE SO POPULAR.

t is Daily Gaining Favor in Racine.

Results Reported From People Who Have Given a Fair Trial to the Remedy.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, the scientific kidney remedy and backache cure, is daily gaining favor in this city. No medicine has ever been sold in Racine for Kidney ailments, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility that has gained such popular favor as Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.

Mrs. Joseph Wolf, 1038 Grand avenue, says: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for three or four years. My back was very weak and lame, and I had rheumatism. My liver was torpid, and I was troubled with biliousness; learning about Morrow's Kid-ne-oids and Liverlax I decided to try them. I took them according to directions and in a very short time I was relieved. I will continue to use Kid-ne-oids and Liver-lax."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at 50 cents a box. Morrow's Liverlax are small, red granules and sell at 25 cents a box. Both remedies can be purchased at all drug stores and at Robinson's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, O.

How to Make the Best Coffee.

The latest word of those who know is, that to be perfect, coffee must never while it is making come in contact with any metal. For the breakfast table, at least, it should be made in a glass.

First buy from a depot of medical supplies a flask of annealed glass which looks like an ordinary water bottle. The price is thirty cents—no great outlay considering the bottle will stand boiling water without breaking. Then pay five cents for a glass funnel, to fit into the bottle neck, and ten cents for a dozen round bits of clean, coarse white muslin.

Coffee itself is the next thing. It is real Java, bought green of a dealer who has regard of his word at fifty to sixty cents per pound. It is roasted to a nicety at home, half a pound at a time, and ground just as it is wanted. It may go into a chased silver lidded bowel without the least harm. The water may likewise boil in a silver kettle, over a brass-mounted spirit lamp—or even on the plebian gas stove—before it comes in sight. The one essential thing is to have it in plenty and freshly boiling.

First pour a cup of the boiling water in the flask, and turn it deftly about, heating the flask all the way up. Then pour it out, whip the funnel in the flask mouth, line the funnel with one of the muslin rounds, and put into it three heaping tablespoonfuls of the ground coffee. Then slowly, steadily, gracefully pour on the water—which has been kept bubbling over the spirit lamp. As it begins to drip through, stir the wet coffee lightly with a teaspoon. More water goes in as the first pouring filters through. Three spoonfuls of dry coffee ought to yield three cups of the coffee essence.

It is really coffee essence which comes out of the flask. It is almost black; perfectly clear, full of coffee flavor and aroma. Only most confirmed coffee toper can drink it neat. Other folk require the cup to be half filled with boiling water. Those who like whipped cream in it make the water a third. Thus a single filtering will save a considerable tea party. The muslin and the spent grounds are thrown away after each filtering.

HE IS LEARNING.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Mr. Bryan is not incapable of change. Two years ago he thought it a good plan for the United States to take unto itself none but contiguous territory. Now he thinks there is no great harm in taking territory, contiguous or outlying, whose inhabitants are intelligent and wish to be taken. By and by he may come to the conclusion that it is not wicked to establish a government in territory which has been left on our hands, and which does not know how to take care of itself. He is not likely to get so far as this, however, until some time after the next presidential election.

The only point worth noticing, with regard to Mr. Bryan's change of mind, is that this change makes against the theory that his head already contains all that can be put into it. He who has once permitted a new idea to enter his head and to extrude an old idea is a man who can be taught. We suspect that this is not the only case, that Mr. Bryan has learned upon several subjects more than he is willing to admit. By this time he must realize that when he talked as he did about silver and wheat he said some inconvenient things, and that there is a certain awkwardness in first advocating the ratification of a treaty and afterward fighting against the inevitable results of ratification. Forty years hence he may know a good deal more than he knows now.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE POLICE OF VARIOUS CITIES

Their Measured Strength and Cost of Maintainance--Test of Efficiency.

New York Sun: There are 6,400 New York policemen, a larger number than the force of any other city in the country and a larger number by several hundred than the various divisions of the Greater New York had collectively before consolidation. There are 9,500 policemen in the city of Paris, the proportion of police to inhabitants being larger than it is in the city of London. There are 60,000 policemen in Great Britain. Of these England has 41,332; Scotland, 4,744; Ireland 12,165; Wales 1,283; the Isle of Man, 52; Liverpool has 1,895; Glasgow, 1,320; Dublin, 1,265, and Manchester, 1,028.

The number of policemen in the city of London is 16,443 according to the last official report, but the police district of London includes a large amount of outlying rural and suburban territory with a population of 1,400,000, exclusive of the population of London proper which is 4,400,000. The London police district covers an area twelve miles by fifteen, with 7,000 miles of streets or roads and the duty of patrolling these accounts, accounts very largely for the extensive membership of the force who neompared with that of most American cities.

Chicago has 3,750 policemen and the average number of arrests in a year amounts to 75,000, though during the period of the World's fair it was considerably higher. Boston has 1,200 policemen: Baltimore, 900; St. Louis, 1,100; Philadelphia, 2,600; Cincinnati, 600; Cleveland, 450; Detroit, 550; Washington, 600; San Francisco, 300; Pittsburg, 500; and New Orleans 320.

Among foreign cities Paris stands first in the number of policemen compared with the whole population; and Palermo Italy, stands lowest with the smallest and least expensive police force. Capital cities, as a rule, require more police protection than other cities even of a larger population; for as the number of transients in a city increases, the demand for police service advances and the expenses of maintenance increase correspondingly. The test of efficiency in a police department is not the number of men engaged, but their capacity for making arrests of the right persons, at the right time, and under conditions which will be most favorable to their discharge if innocent or their conviction if guilty. A recent report of the Chicago police of police showed the number of arrests in that city for the crime of homicide to have been 125 within the period covered. Of those arrested, 3 were executed, 20 were sentenced to trms of imprisonment 9 were sent to the reformatory at Pontiac, 17 were acquitted and 46 cases were still pending at the time of the report.

In New York the number of arrests in a year for felony amounts to about 1,000 by the detective bureau, and the number of convictions from such arrests is about 400. The number of arrests for homicide in a year—homicide or murder—is about 400, and the proportions of convictions is decidedly larger than it is in the city of Chicago, which expends for its police department in a year about one-third of the sum paid by New York.

The expense of the Philadelphia police department is $3,100,000 a year, and the expense of the Boston police department is $1,550,000, or one-half the expense of the Philadelphia department. The present population of Boston is estimated at 550,000 and that of Philadelphia 1,400,000 Relatively, therefore, the Boston police department is the more expensive of the two, and this apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that the number of transient visitors to Boston is considerably larger than the number to Philadelphia, regarded usually as a "home city," the duties of the police department of which are chiefly in the line of maintaining order. The expense of the New York police department for 1900 is $12,000,000, approximately, of which $10,700,000 is for police salaries, $300,000 for supplies and the balance for rentals and contingencies.

WANT TO TELL IT.

Many Enthusiastic Racine Citizens Want to Make it Public.

There is something in it.

When people want to talk about it.

Publicity of a good thing is good for the people.

Gratitude promotes publicity.

Enthusiastic citizens are talking.

Telling neighbors, telling friends.

Removing the stumbling block of doubt.

And so the work goes on.

Home endorsement is giving confidence.

Thousands are learning to appreciate it.

Here is a High street citizen who does:

Mr. M. Sullivan, who resides at 904 High street, says: "My back was sore and lame. When I had to do any work requiring stooping I was much worse and if I caught sold it settled in my kidneys and caused my back to ache so severely that I could hardly get about. I had other symptoms common to the complaint which had a tendency to run down my health. Doan's Kidney Pills procurred at the Robinson Drug Co., went right to the spot almost from the first dose and I was soon relieved. By the time I had finished the treatment I was free from backache and my kidneys were in good condition."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

WOMEN FEAR LA GRIPPE AND CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na a Reliable Protection.



MRS. THEOPHILE SCHMITT, OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, from 3417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Schmitt says: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Pe-ru-na in such cases I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found that the grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Pe-ru-na is a wonderful family remedy and gladly endorse it. Yours, Mrs. Theophile Schmitt."

Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Rockford, Tenn., writes: "I am very glad to write you that I am in every way cured of catarrh with which I have been troubled for ten years or more. I feel very grateful to you for curing my catarrh, as it was a very stubborn case. I have felt no symptoms of the catarrh for over a year. If you think this letter will be of any use to suffering humanity you may use it."



Mrs. M. E. Wheeler.

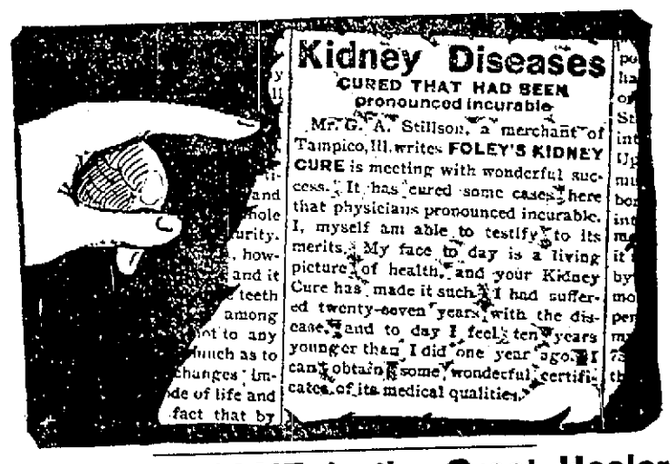
La grippe is acute, epidemic catarrh. There is no remedy in the world that meets this form of catarrh as thoroughly as Pe-ru-na. During the first stages of la grippe Pe-ru-na is an unfailing remedy. People who have had la grippe and have partly recovered, but remain half sick, will find Pe-ru-na exactly suited to their case. There is no remedy devised that will so quickly and thoroughly dispel the disagreeable and serious after-effects of la grippe as Pe-ru-na.

The leading actors and actresses of this country have come to regard Pe-ru-na as indispensable to their success.



Mlle. Jane Delorme, the famous chantouse from the Folies Bergere, Paris, says: "Pe-ru-na forever, say I. "I have tried many so-called cures for various catarrhal affections, but none afforded the immense relief that Pe-ru-na has. Indeed it has effected a cure. I regard it as the most essential article on an actress' toilet table."—Mlle. Jane Delorme, of New York City.

All women praise Pe-ru-na after one trial. It is safe to say that no woman ever took one bottle of Pe-ru-na who did not become a life long advocate of this remarkable remedy. Never was a medicine devised of so much value to women. A book, "Winter Catarrh," sent free by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.



BANNER SALVE is the Great Healer. For Sale by W. R. KIRKBY.

COME! While the Opportunity Awaits You to Get a Home of Your Own.

Industrious, thinking farmer of moderate means, can you afford to spend the best part, the prime of your life, working for some landlord, while good farms are offered you, so very cheap right here in your own state?

Lands are cheaper now than they ever will be again in the hardwood section of Central Wisconsin.

We have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT..... THE JOURNAL

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
336 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Street

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THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF COMMISSIONS.

Of late years the additions to the governmental forces in the country have been more in the form of commissions, appointed by state and nation. Such commissions have been somewhat considered as supplemental governmental bodies, not that they of themselves govern, but they are made the assistants and purveyors of policies of government. But additional cost has been thus thrust upon the people, and legislators favored by fortune and pulls have added very largely to their salaries. Commissioners have received salaries, for work for which the people pay them in per diem for serving as legislators. The results of these commissions have been in no wise commensurate with the cost, and in instances have as a result of the favoritism displayed in receiving the plum, reversed their beliefs and brought in a verdict as desired. The evil grows year by year until the time has arrived when some political party will make it a platform plank and it will have a snap to it, that will take with people.

In the different states commissions have long been an easy way of taking money out of the treasury for purposes not warranted. Our own state has a number of examples as have also other states. We have commissions with admittedly able men, and again with men not able only in the strength of their pull, and meanwhile the cost to the people is piled on, and year by year, people find taxes increasing and the explanation is plausibly made, but these commissions and committees of investigation, and boards of different assortment, have all had a figure in the total that by no means is insignificent.

It is not helped a great deal by the selection of outsiders, and but one salary thus saved, but perhaps a scandalous practice would be stopped if the law forbade a member of any legislative body from serving upon of the the commissions or joint commissions. To this purpose Senator Chandler has brought in a joint resolution says the Philadelphia Record, "which, if enacted into law, will make it impossible for senators and Representatives in Congress and for federal judges to receive appointments to executive commissions from the president and has been reported unanimously from committee with a favorable recommendation. In respect for itself as well as for the judiciary, Congress should make no delay in passing this resolution. The abuse at which the resolution is aimed has become intolerable in recent years. Senators and Representatives and Judges of the Courts have served on the peace commissions, the Hawaiian commission, in monetary conferences, on the Venezuelan commission and others, and in some instances under executive instructions which were incompatable with the independent discharge of their own proper duties. There are instances, too, in which such members of an executive commission have displayed an undue zeal for a policy which their judgment had previously disapproved. Congress and judiciary are co-equal and co-ordinate with the Executive, and it is an indecency that members of Congress or of the Judiciary should be subordinate to the Executive in any official capacity."

The above is not intended as any disrespect to the Executive but as showing the practical results of a vast majority of these senatorial commissions and house commissions. Indeed perhaps more substantial and abiding results would be realized if the old fashioned ways were utilized. It can hardly be otherwise that when a commission of national legislators or a commission composed partly of national legislators goes upon a mission that the members receiving double salaries are performing a divided duty. Divided between the desire to please the appointing power and the desire to act according to their judgment. The purpose naturally has not been with the idea of registering the will of any one, but to register the results of the minds of those selected to inquire and investigate.

The joint resolution of Senator Chandler should become law and every state legislature should adopt the same definite rule. The liberties of the people are not in any great danger but their purses are.

LOOKING FOR AN ISSUE.

Anti-imperialism and anti-trust are to be the two pillars of strength upon which the Bryanites are to rest in the coming campaign. It is suspected with the best reason that free silver is to be given a recognition more as a parting echo of departed greatness than anything else, for it is a gone issue, gone from the land in the sense it formerly knew it. Nothing could more fittingly mark the decadence of free silver than the return of eminent free silverites to their full reason, the latest wanderer returning being Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who says he is for the gold standard, that he could no further support a doctrine so marked with the socialism stain. All over the country are the unmistakable indications that free silver has waned fearfully, waned beyond the hopes of a lively resurrection, and the signs has moved Bryan and his friends to look around for other issues, and these they think they have found in anti-imperialism.

It is the foreign vote that is being looked to for support: this same foreign vote Bryan has declared went against him in 1896, because they were ignorant on the silver question. But the foreign vote as Bryan styles it was not ignorant on the free silver nonsense; they were fully informed and voted for the best money going. This same foreign vote of Mr. Bryan are equally informed upon this anti-imperialism business, very well informed and it will to a certainty not be cast for the Bryan issues.

The south has been looked up to for strength, but it is clear that the south today have woke up and many of their prominent men are favorable to expansion and openly declare it is for the best interests of the southern belt of states that expansion be favored rather than the policy opposed. In the senatorial contest so far in the south three states have pretty well signified their interest for the candidates favoring expansion, Morgan in Alabama, Sullivan in Mississippi, and in Arkansas Governor Jones is making a vigorous fight against Berry who favors the opposite.

As for anti-trusts it is in no sense a party matter for it could not be. It is the people's issue and undoubtedly will be found in all party platforms. The Republican party, successful as they surely will be, will take up this matter and push it to a successful conclusion as is their habit upon every matter that pertains to the nation up on which they have declared faith. Now the real truth is the real and only issue is Bryan himself and all hands are tired of it. So tired, he will be left in seclusion to enjoy the large fortune he has made out of the free silver propaganda.

THE EFFECTS OF RESTUDIES VARIES.

When certain senators announced they would and had restudied the ethics of senatorial admission and the effects of appointments made by governors in cases where the legislatures had enjoyed a whack at it and failed to elect, and would therefore in consequentre go clear back upon all the traditions of the government since its foundation and the traditions of their own party, which heretofore has invariably refused to recognize the validity of appointments made by a governor of a state in cases where the legislature has failed to elect, it was not expected much of an excitement would be raised. But in these latter days some things can't be counted upon very well, and the result is that one or more senators who have by circumstances been placed more conspicuously before the public, are realizing that restudies are not always so popular in their results as might have been looked for. Senator Cullom of Illinois is one of those senators who has been placed in a strong light through his arguments and reasonings in behalf of the admission of Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. The cause of this arises from the unfortunate fact that he is going through quite a pronounced combat for his re-election. Such prominent men as Governor Tanner are camped on his trail and from one day to another the pursuer and pursued find their camp fires in full sight of each other.

But an injustice is done Senator Cullom in charging he has betrayed his own constituents and therefore proves himself to be an unfit member of the United States senate, and in charging that he will be committing an act of dishonor. But is must be conceded Senator Cullom has not added any reason why he should be returned to the senate in his course marked out. He has beyond doubt weakened his standing in his state and probably markedly so, because plain people do not understand the motives that move prominent men from a position they have firmly maintained for years. No amount of restudy can make things plain to some people. But the people are moved on their side to indulge in a restudy. Their reasoning powers are only moved by what they see on the surface and upon the surface, there lays no valid reason for Senator Cullom repudiating what in former years he deemed sound policy and an honest political policy. What most people insist upon, that many good people who are not posted well in the depths of politics are impressed with, is that if it was the correct thing to refuse admission to Corbett of Oregon, Marble of Montana and a number of others because they had been appointed by the governors of their states on account of the legislatures getting dead locked or unable to even get organized, it is equally the correct and honest thing to refuse admission to Mr. Quay.

The objection to Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania cannot be those of any personal nature, for such are not valid objections to the admission of credentials. The objections to his admission can only be those of a same nature that has deprived others of a seat. Should Mr. Quay secure his seat nothing serious is going to happen only that a number of eminent statesmen may be curiously catechised by their constituents later on as to how it all happened. In point of ability, morals and good behavior the Pennsylvania man has no need to apologize or explain. It is only a question of sound political ethics and of prominent public men explaining correctly and satisfactorily the working of restudies of such points as are raised in this matter.

RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

One Southern governor has the nerve to come out strongly against lynching and says it is a crime and a foul blot upon the fair name of a state to permit its further continuance. His form of procedure would be, to by law make all counties responsible to the families of the victims and also declare the office of any officer of the law vacant responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners taken from them or permitted to be taken away.

The lynching records show that there was twenty-five lynched in the south for one in the north, though this does not necessarily mean that there was that proportion more of crime in the south. But the Southern people proceeding to take the law in their own hands have pretty well made the law a mockery in many parts of their country, and advertised to the world the full extent of the savagery prevailing in supposed civilized communities.

Governor Longino, of Mississippi, the one in question, seems to be in earnest. He uses language and suggests remedies that causes an idea that the Governor has been profoundly moved by the remarks made to the detriment of his state, and he proposes if his influence can avail, to make the path much harder for the lyncher. The Governor in his remarks said:

"Mob violence first found toleration and then indorsement in the sublime respect for the virtue and honor of white women, but today it was visited not only on the man suspected of outrage, but of homicide, house burning, and many lesser offences. The mobs now acted without mask or disguise, and then went on their way without punishment. Governor Longino said that mob violence was constantly on the increase in Mississippi, which he took as proof that there was either a morbid increase of lawlessness, which the mob utterly failed to correct, or else it was due to the growth of intolerance among white people against the negroes, who were usually the victims when lynchings occurred.

As a remedy for mob violence the governor suggested that as moral suasion had completely failed stringent legal measures should be resorted to. He asked the Legislature to immediately pass laws giving to the family of any person who may hereafter be lynched a fixed sum of damages against the county in which the lynching occurred, the amount to be recoverable in the Chancery Court, and to be sufficiently large to engage public opposition to the payment thereof, and the right of recovery to be predicated alone on the fact that the lynching occurred in that county. He further suggested a law providing that the office of the sheriff or constable who allowed a prisoner to be taken from him should become vacant.

DOES RECIPROCITY RECIPROCATE?

The commonly expressed and understood purpose of all reciprocity treaties is to permit the entrance of productions of other countries that do not conflict with ours, and to open our markets to all such countries. In this laudable object the keenest minds of each country labor to get the advantage of the other but in the present treaty our negotiators have, it seems, permitted the entrance of French and Argentine products that will materially harm our producers in certain lines. This may be reciprocity, but if so, it is onesided in its scope, for there should not be the slightest deprivation of any one section or state of the union of its perfect rights under the protective tariff the nation now enjoys.

In the past there has been a good deal of eloquent discourse upon the beauties of reciprority, so much so, that the idea has been pervading some parts of the country more or less by the different treaties of this description that have gone into effect, that protection is but a trip hammer to hammer out of other nations, a measure of justice to this country: that protection is nothing but trade and barter for statesmen to play with.

And there is a measure of truth in this belief. Some firm believers in protective tariffs who have looked deeply into the subject, are not particularly enthusiastic over reciprocity treaties, for all such but insert a thin edge in every protection argument. If one desired to more insidiously weaken protective tariffs and gradually bring about a condition of free trade, they could not pursue a more aggressive course than to cheer on every reciprocity treaty. But the late James G. Blaine favored these treaties when the thing was new, a fad so to speak. He favored no discriminations whatever.

So sure as reciprocity treaties continue to be made, so much weakening of legitimate protective arguments takes place. The correct policy is for every protective tariff to properly protect, not to put on prohibitory duties, or such duties as passing the protective point, create monopolies, and encourage trusts.

The name of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, is the latest mentioned for the vice presidency.

OUR INCREASING TRADE IMPORTANCE.

The exports of the United States during 1899 were $1,253,486,000, and the exports of England $1,287,971,000, England beating us ony $34,000,000. But in 1875 the United States exported but $497,263,737 as against the exports of England to the amount of $1,087,497,000. Thush the tremendous advance this country has made can be seen. In the matter of imports England greatly exceeds us, our excess of exports over imports for last year having been $475,052,021, while the imports of England were in excess over her exports to the amount of $756,321,315. Some other interesting figures have been made public showing the great gain the United States has made through its policy of protection. An account says, "Great Britain's domestic exports prom 1875 to 1899 increased 19 per cent, while those from the United States show an increase of 152 per cent. Adding to the domestic exports of each country those brough in from other parts of the world, and the re-exported total exports of the United Kingdom, including 'domestic, foreign and colonial,' were in 1875 $1,370,405,000, and in 1899 $1,040,388,674, an increase of 20 per cent, and those from the United States, including 'domestic and foreign,' were in 1875 $510,947,422, and in 1899 $1,275,486,641, an increase of 150 per cent. A comparison of the import figures with those of total exports shows an excess of exports from the United States in every year during the last twenty-five years, except the year 1888, and in the case of the United Kingdom in excess of imports in every year during the period. In the United States the excess of exports over imports in 1875 was $7,794,486, and in 1899 it was $475,052,021, while in the United Kingdom the excess of imports over exports was in 1875 $449,314,000, and in 1899 $756,321,315. During the twenty-five year period under the consideration the United States shows a total excess of exports over imports amounting to $3,970,564,000, while the United Kingdom shows an excess of imports amounting to $14,489,004,000.

NOT ALL WHAT IT SEEMS.

The announcement of the candidacy of Horace Boies, ex-governor of Iowa, for the Democratic nomination opposing that of W. J. Bryan may be accepted if followed up as the mark of opposition of the free silverites of the west to the progress of the gold Democrats of the east have made in convincing Bryan that he has made altogether too much of free silver and that the gold status must not be harmed. While the name of Boies for the presidency has not been made public officially, yet it is understood that Boies himself is willing to lead his party. In bringing out the name of Boies it is insinuated that his name will act as magic upon the Democrats everywhere, but this is a mistake. The fact rather is that Bryan himself is an incubus, a sort of white elephant that all ramifications of Democrats and Populists would if they could get rid of. But like the old man of the sea he seems to be firmly saddled upon his parties in a collective sense, and no authoritative section of the conglomeration will assume the first active steps to thrust him out.

Boies himself cannot be said to be either a free silverite in the term the phrase is used, nor can he be claimed as a gold standard advocate, not yet as an active Populist, nor yet as an active Democrat. He seems to be of the school modern Democracy has trained up, neither one thing nor the other, and always ready to bit at tempting morsels. He has never shown in his public life any particular aptitude for serving the people and at this time of life is not likely to begin his education all over. There is but one Democrat of Democrats fit to lead the Democratic party and that is Hill of New York. This man is known to be a Democrat because he has publicly proclaimed he was a Democrat and what more convincing testimony would people want. Then if Hill does not suit there is still Gorman of Maryland.

Gorman is really a Democrat, Boies is not. This latter is one of the products of the modern school of twin Populism and Democratism sandwiched in with doses of Chicago socialism.

But after all it will be Bryan for the reason that the eastern gold standard Democrats and Tammany want him beat so everlastingly bad next fall, he will be sunk fathoms deep in the political waters of oblivion.

PREPARING FOR CONTINGENCIES.

It is not believed the favorable reception of Mr. Montague White, representing the Transvaal republic unofficially or officially as diplomacy is pleased to consider it, by our government, has occurred through any studied design or with any ulterior purpose in view. It is being talked on at Washington that England really is at the bottom of it, and is in perfect understanding with the diplomats on our side, the inference being that in event of disastrous defeats England would have an anchor well to windward through Mr. Montague White and the United States government, the way having been first cleared through Mr. White having been placed in advance in good diplomatic repute.

From all the accounts so far given publicity it does not appear the Boers possess those rights of sovereignty that may cause foreign nations to seriously consider the republic. Our government cannot any more than foreign governments receive as full accredited ministers and representatives the Boers might send. But it can, as it has evidently already done, receive Mr. Montague White kindly, and show him into the inner portals of the governmental diplomatic quarters. Thus the road is opened when the time is ripe for a mediation, friendly of course. But it may be assured that the countries proposing this mediation will perfectly understand what they are about.

SMASHING MACHINERY.

Opponents of labor-saving machinery and the wire fence trust at least agree in one thing, that it is good policy to keep down production. This wire fence trust, it is charged, issued orders to the custodian of the Indiana wire fence factory to break up and destroy three valuable labor-saving machines used in the manufacture of wire fencing. In accordance with orders three machines were wrecked that had cost but a few weeks previously $1,500 apiece, realizing probably as many cents as old junk.

This is the way the trusts are bringing about an economy of production. If they have not destroyed machinery, they have entirely closed up manufacturing concerns, as, witness the closing of two or three concerns in Kenosha by the bicycle trust. There is hardly a state in the west that cannot show closed down concerns, closed down by the trusts. This is the way trusts are advancing prices, and it may be one of the prime factors in the remarkable advance all along the line the past year in all sorts of articles. The unfortunate part of it all is that the advanced prices are inflicted upon secondary parties, or other manufacturers unable to secure the advance, because they may not be organized in trusts. But smashing machinery, this is hard. Why should not the law take just as much cognizance of this sort of thing, as if the trust hard ordered its custodian to set fire to the buildings. Where is any difference.

A WHOLE CITY ENJOINED.

Judge Ludwig at Milwaukee has issued one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued in the west. According to it, no citizen, firm or corporation can interfere with the Milwaukee Light and Power company. They are prohibited from commencing any suit against them, and prohibted from bringing any form of proceedings to test the city ordinance lately passed by the city council, and for the passage of which the mayor and a couple of dozen aldermen committed a contempt of court. It is said this enjoinment of a whole city is without precedent, and if it holds, it would seem there is nothing in the world to prevent any corporation who can induce, or influence a court through the means of its attorneys from attaining any desires it wishes. There can be nothing to prevent imperial power even being attained, since all that is necessary, is for some judge to issue commanding injunctions that might lay upon an entire state, even the entire country, if the United States supreme court could be induced to in some particular case to issue a sweeping injunction, forbidding any citizen from interfering with the designs of any particular body seeking to restrain citizens.

If the laws of Wisconsin permit this, they cannot be changed too soon. It is an arbitrary power highly dangerous to lie with any court to exercise. According to this, where is the liberty of the citizen? If this be legal what can't a corporation do and restrain any one from interfering.

THE OTHER CHEEK.

The people who are talking of how fine it will be for the Kentucky Republicans to lay down before Goebel and accept defeat at the hands of that political scoundrel because his crowd controls the legislature don't know what they are talking about. They seem to think the people of Kentucky appreciating the gracefulness of the Republicans in accepting the dictum of law in peace, will on the next occasion rise up in their dignity and rebuke the Goebel Democrats by an immense majority. Deluded folks. The Kentucky Democrats will do nothing of the sort. Here and there may be a high minded Democratic politician who may appreciate the manhood of the Kentucky Republicans and resent the stain upon the honor of his state left by Goebel, but that will be about all. The whole thing will be forgotten by next fall. The Kentucky Republicans will stand entirely upon their own bottom, for in expecting any material gain of the regular line Democrats to rebuke Goebel. A serious mistake will be made. Whatever the Republicans of Kentucky do will be done because it is right in itself and without the slightest hope of their actions being in the nature of advertisements to attract any Democratic customers to a political bargain counter.

A LESSON.

The proceedings of the trial of certain cases in Milwaukee in which the city and Electric Light and Power Company are parties, disclose the great value of the franchises given to the city originally for street railroad purposes. It is not in evidence that the city has ever received any remuneration therefore, or seriously attempted to obtain some recompense for the privileges granted valued at millions of dollars.

If this whole thing teaches no other lesson or secures rights for which the city is now contending, it will not fail to impress the object lesson upon city legislators, as well as upon the citizens generally, that every municipality possesses a reserve wealth that can be called into being on every occasion which corporations or individuals seek to obtain valuable franchises. The time is coming, if not already arrived, in which the people will call to a serious account their representatives for neglect of duty in not requiring value received from every franchise granted.

They are having some lively time in Illinois over the next governorship as well as some rather exciting episodes over the next senatorship. Senator Cullom has his hands full, while the appearance of Judge Carter opposing Hanecy has stirred up a hot fire under the political pot.

What is the matter of the Sentinel in securing a sweeping injunction prohibiting Mayor Rose and others from suing it for alleged libel. If this injunction business is good for the railroad corporations it certainly is equally good for the Sentinel and others.

The law does not forbid polygamist mormons from protecting and supporting their families. It does forbid and rightly, the living in a polygamist state. Roberts cannot deceive the American people by his spurious assertions.

There are a number of Republican senators who are not in favor of making free trade between our colonies and the United States. The beet sugar men have of late been making themselves heard on this point.

Colorado newspaper men are agitating for the removal of the duty on wood pulp. They are moved over the announced program on the part of the paper trust for five cents a pound print.

One result of all the agitation about the government deposits in banks will be that in the early future, the depository banks will have to pay interest to the government.

Those Morgan county, Ind., people should not be unanimously elated over the announcement of a faith healer that he has located rich gold beds in their midst.

Now Burke Cochrane swallows Bryan and the Chicago platform, but admits he wants the free silver business postponed until 1904. Cunning Burke.

New York will give $150,000 for the next Democratic National convention, but Bryan will be on the lookout for the bogus certified check game.

After February 1st next no more commissions will be paid by the railroads for tickets sold. It is expected this will knock the scalpers out.

The promoters of the new theatrical syndicate calmly announce the combine was formed for the "general good of managers and performers."

One principle must be settled in this country and that is the right of American workers to work without molestation. They are not outlaws.

Roberts may claim he is the victim of a spasm of prejudice, but it is a sort of prejudice that will always bar out Mormon polygamists.

Sympathy is one thing and praise quite another. But American citizens can all admire the splendid fighting qualities of the Boers.

Though the Lawton fund was announced closed some time ago, belated contributors have increased the sum to $93,304.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Congressman J. C. Needham of California began to collect postage stamps when he was a small boy and has never given up his collection, which is now one of the best in the United States.

The New Jersey bureau of labor statistics has gathered some facts relative to the existence of company stores in the state. Fifteen such institutions were found and the statistician estimates that on an average the person obliged to deal at a company store, pays 13 cents on the dollar more than if he could purchase where he pleased.

A. C. Swinburne, the poet, is leading a very retired life. His health has suffered severely of late and he is rarely seen on the streets.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, national president of the mothers' congress, is urging the members of that body to do all in their power to investigate and remedy the evils of overstudy among children. It is her opinion that children study too hard and that overwork has often made pupils hysterical.

In the Austrian court it is contrary to custom for perishable articles to appear twice on the imperial table. The result is large perquisites for the attendants.

The latest statistics from France show that the number of deaths last year in that country exceeded by 50,052 that of the previous report, and the number of births has decreased by 15,174, showing a net loss of 65,228. The population of France is 38,517,975.

Senator Depew is a director in eighty-two corporations and is an active member of twenty-five clubs.

During the Paris world's fair to be held in 1900, there will be an international congress on the methods of testing building materials.

An ice cream merchant of Honolulu, finding business dull, wandered out one day and seized an unoccupied island in the Pacific ocean. He claims ownership of the same under the squatter sovereignty act and the government cannot dislodge him.

Captain Cecil Macready, who has become a major of the Gordon Highlanders owing to the many changes in the personnel of the regiment at the front, is a son of Macready, the actor, and was born in 1862.

Rudolph Schwartz, the sculptor, has completed the first one of the colossal stone figures for the great Indianapolis soldiers' monument. The contract calls for the completion by next August, when the monument will be dedicated.

Lord Kitchener has purchased an island in the Nileu, which he will stock with plants and trees, preparatory to his building a villa.

More herings are said to be eaten than any other kind of fish.

Last year, 7,000 tons of steel rails were delivered in Calcutta from the United States and a large number of American engines have been contracted for by various Indian roads.

Among flowers, the chrysanthemum is said to live the longest aftere being cut.

The duke of Westminister is the second of his order to to be cremated, the Duke of Bedford having been the first.

American bottles are preferred to all others for the export trade, especially in warm climates where American and English goods come into competition. The American glass is said to be better annealed.

Russia has discouraged the introduction and use of typewriters on the ground that they would facilitate Nihilistic communications, but the needs of commerce and business have become so urgent that the government is now disposed to admit the machines.

Oyster cutlets will soon be on the menu of the Pacific states. Fifty barrels of the famous Yezo oysters of Japan, which grow to the length of a foot, will be planted in the tidewaters of Washington and Oregon.

Greece has followed Italy's example in forbidding the exportation of antiquities. Notice has been served on foreign governments and learned societies.

That venerable part of the Tower of London, known as the Bloody Tower, is undergoing considerable repairs. The upper part of it, which faces Traitor's Gate, has been refaced in parts, pointed, and colored to resemble age. The building is to be restored all round.

At Rio de Janeiro a famous Italian faster has been unmasked. A physician found that he used fibrous meat compressed into the smallest size, and this, in connection with a small quantity of mineral water, was enough to prevent starvation.

Five of the leading British generals were born within a few years of each other. Lord Roberts was born in 1832, Lord Wolseley in 1833, Sir George White in 1835, Sir E. Wood in 1838, and Sir Redvers Buller in 1839.

The British war office is sending every available gun, no matter how ancient, to the front.

William Jennings Bryan's great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bryan Cobb, is living near Kokomo, Ind., at the age of ninety-eight. Her first husband, Louis H. Bryan, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war.

Gen. J. C. Bates, one of the new major generals, is one of the few officers who speaks a Philippine dialect fluently. He is said to be a master of two.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers.

It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"Suffered everything but death for years with dyspepsia. Nothing relieved me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made and kept me well. Can eat anything I wish." MRS. EUGENE MURPHY, Hull's Mill, Danbury, Conn.

Consumptive Cough—"Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash, inflammations, itching, irritations and chafings, undue or offensive perspiration, and many other sanative uses, nothing so cooling, purifying, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed in the severer forms by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients.

CUTICURA SOAP is beyond all doubt the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Skin," free.

THE FASHIONS.
CHARMING NOVELTIES.

CHARMING NOVELTIES.

Fancy runs riot in millinery. The Napoleonic hat is adapted in black velvet to the requirements of women, and very piquant pretty faces look beneath it. Hats, bonnets and toques are all large, and some of the latter are trimmed with plumes, formed of chiffon to simulate a feather. They are mostly leaf shape, and with their wire foundations can be bent to any form. On velvet hats in color the black chiffon feathers are particularly noticeable. But newer are the black glace silk hats made on a felt foundation, the silk covering the crown and forming frills out on the round, not over full, which are brought over to hide the brim: feathers stand erect in front. The high brims, forming an aureole round the face, suit the present style of hair dressing, and many of them are covered with the breast of a fancy pheasant or some kindred bird. Velvet is often surmounted by tulle, especially for mourning.

Parisian modistes appear competing with one another as to who shall produce the most original winter hats and bonnets. The shapes in themselves are eccentric, and when trimmed are even more so. Corded felt is one of the latest novelties. In this case the shape of the hat is double, and between the two are inserted rather thick cords, secured by a row of stitching in self-color on either side.

Others are constructed in alternate rows of felt and plush, the felt being plain, while the plush is shaded. These are very effective and really pretty.

Few hats present perfectly straight brims; they are raised on one side or in front; more frequently the latter. Others again, form a very "pronounce" waving effect all around.

The crowns are either extremely high or totally absent, in which case they are replaced by a rather flat "chiffonne" crown in velvet or silk. Felt or fur brims have this style of crown, much raised on one side and drooping over the brim on the other.

Toques are ever fashionable. Some exquisite ones are shown in sable or chinchilla, with fur sole ornament on a large bunch of flowers (in preference Panna violets or camellias), raising them boldly on the left side. No headwear is more becoming.

Black, steel or silver spangles are much employed for composing entire crowns, and are set on thickly, lapping one over the other. Here the brim may be "coulissed" silk or velvet; or, again, openwork chenille mingled with horsehair.

Hats thus arranged are very dressy and elegant, their sole adornment being three or four ostrich feathers placed upright and fixed by a simili or steel ornament. Ostrich feathers never, perhaps, have been so much in request as for the coming winter.

Some hats with moderately broad brims are adorned with a large bird reposing flat in front with its head held aloft and its outstretched wings spreading over the crown. The effect is peculiar, but not displeasing.

A really pretty fashion consists in placing three or four narrow bands of velvet round the high crown, where the terminate at the side by a small bow and tiny simili buckles.

Another novelty in the way of trimming consists of a band of velvet stamped out and painted by hand to imitate flowers. These bands are either twisted round the crown or form the border of the brim. They do not look amiss; but are somewhat fanciful, and though hand-painted, are so extremely inexpensive that they cannot fail soon to become common; still, for the moment they constitute something new.

A charming effect is frequently imparted to the velvet drapery which surrounds the crowns of most hats, which is arranged so as to pass over the brim on one side, and after raising it slightly terminate in one or two rather large rosettes, reposing on the hair in a slanting position.

Large hats are often composed entirely of alternate ledges of silk and velvet or plush, which are united by a chenille thread. They are constructed on light net frames, and are seen both in black and colors, also white. They form very pretty coiffures, and as their construction requires adroit handling and is no easy task, will not readily become common. They are a "specialty" of the best houses.

NEW FABRICS FOR SPRING.

The new weaves that are already on view for spring are certainly most attractive. Take the new crepons for instance, there is one, in the soft pastel shade tints, on which there are narrow tucks in wavy lines running lengthwise, about an inch apart, across the entire width. In the spaces an open-work figure, about half an inch wide, at intervals follows the same wavy movement.

The latest blistered effect in the silk crepons for evening wear are exceedingly rich, one style having large silk dots of pink, blue or red, outlined by a silvery white or a golden yellow thread on a black ground.

The offerings of fancy mousseline de laine are dainty in the extreme. Delicate weaves in the softest, prettiest tints have narrow satin stripes or cross bars in a darker or lighter tint of the ground color. Brigan colors on white, gray or buff grounds are also a very desirable style.

Barege as it is treated these days is not the least attractive of the fabrics offered for the coming season. In the lighter shades mauve, maize, very pale green or blue, it is just the thing for summer afternoon gowns, while the gray and tan shades recommend themselves for less dressy gowns.

Satin artisque is a new cotton material closely allied to the satin d'Alsace of a few seasons back, only with a finer, more brilliant finish. Those in the know predict for it wide vogue.

There are great whisperings that fancy textiles will supersede the plain weaves the fashion for the last few seasons, this spring. The refined effect of the plain ones are in such high favor, however, that they will be hard to supplant.

In wash fabrics untold elaboration is found. Geometrical designs, cut out and lace inserted, instead of the material, is a common thing. The embroidered Swisses and mulls are dreams of delicate beauty, while even the modest dimity to be eureglo must resemble a posy bed and be satin striped.

LATEST EVENING COIFFURES.

The latest evening coiffures are very fantastic in style and some decoration is necessary to make them quite in fashion. All sorts of diamond ornaments, between the gorgeous tiaras and tiny jeweled pins which tremble and glisten on the end of a spiral wire, are worn and butterfly wings are especially effective, either long and pointed, standing high above the head or wide and spreading, as they are most becoming. Very showy combs are formed on wire with metallic heads in variegated colors and enameled ornaments set with tiny jewels are another novelty. For those who cannot afford diamond decorations there are white aigrettes arranged to tower very high. The latest novelty is two narrow white feathers standing stiffly up from the back and curling forward at the ends. This style of headdress is seen often in the opera boxes and is an effective change among so many diamonds.

YOUR FRIENDS MUST LOOK YOU IN THE BACK NOWADAYS.

The 1900 bodice has one feature too marked to be overlooked. We are all accustomed to the waist where the trimming is grouped toward the front or perhaps entirely centralized here. But the new waist is profusely trimmed at the back. All-over embroidery, flat or curved lines, fur, lace stitching, embroidered bands, or what you will, are used to trim the back of the new bodice. They are extremely smart, you see, and your friends will not rest content with a comprehensive glance at the front, to see how it is made. They will make some errand to turn around you and so obtain the coveted rear view, without which they would be really ignorant of the best point of the bodice. It seems at last to be realized that the back is quite as important as the front of the sleeves of the bodice. It is not thought necessary that back and front should be trimmed en suite.

LINGERIE AT SMALL COST.

The thrifty damsel does not buy corset covers trimmed elaborately. Instead she purchases perfectly plain waists of fine material, and to them she adds trimmings of lace, embroidery, and beading, as her fancy dictates. The effect may be as "fluffy" as she pleases, and the price is decidedly less than she would give for trimmed underwear. This rule can also be followed in other articles of lingerie with the same results. Wash ribbons are used and can be purchased by the roll for a nominal sum, white, pale-blue, rose, pink and lavender being the shades that are greatly used. Corset covers for thin evening bodices made of strips of beading sewed together and trimmed with ribbon and lace are exquisitely beautiful, and if purchased at the stores cost $8 to $10. They can, however, be fashioned at home for a little more than one-tenth of that sum, if not less, especially if you are fortunate enough to strike a "bargain day."

WHERE HADLEY IS IN ERROR.

New York World: President Hadley of Yale suggests the social ostracism of trust makers and manipulators as the remedy for trust oppressions.

But who is to do the ostracizing? Certainly not those trust magnates who entertain in great houses, give great functions and are as much the masters of "society" as they are of their industrial enterprises. And who is to feel the ostracism? Certainly not the trust makers and manipulators of that other class that care not a finger-snap for "society," that are too busy with money-getting schemes even to send "regrets" in answer to invitations pressed upon them.

President Hadley's mistake is in assuming that fashionable "society" in America is founded upon intellect, culture, birth, achievement or anything else of the kind. "Society" amuses itself with these things precisely as it indulges in other decorative desirabilities. But they do not control it.

LAND POOR.

"My face is my fortune," faltered the Filipino damsel, shyly.

The American soldier contemplated her for a moment in soulful silence.

"I am sorry there is so much of your fortune in real estate," he then observed. She did not understand and he told her of th possibility of being land-poor and still she did not understand.—Detroit Journal.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Manitowoc Pilot: Mayor Rose and the offending councilmen of Milwaukee did nothing more than what the Chicago platform said in effect is not only proper, but commendable. What is right today cannot be wrong tomorrow.

New York World: Professor Tripler returns to the charge that he can make a small quantity of liquid air produce larger quantities of liquid air. Something like this is done in promoting trust stocks and industrials where the infusion of a small quantity of water always results in the production of vastly larger quantities of water in the stock.

Philadelphia Ledger: Pettigrew's oratorical efforts would indicate that Buncombe county has been moved to South Dakota.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Toledo Jones rises to remark that he still believes in the golden rule and all the people. The office in the case this time is a seat in the United States senate.

Louisville Post: "The Chicago Tribune," with apparent seriousness, asks: "What are the police for?" In Louisville they are for Goebel, and they exist and are paid to regulate politics.

Philadelphia Times: It is not unlikely that the bill introduced in congress to prevent lynching will be hung up in committee.

Harrisburg Patriot: According to the news from Kentucky Frankfort's tripple tragedy is expected to have a "tranquillizing effect". The victims at least are not to disturb the peace again.

New York Press: It is now up to the sentimentalists to inaugurate a movement against the vaccination of the long-suffering army mule.

Philadelphia Times: Should these wranglings and quarrelings keep up in the house and senate they might turn the congressional record into a scrapbook.

Pittsburg Dispatch: In Palestine, Tex. two lynchers have been sent to the penitentiary for life. This denotes progress in Texas and enables us to hope that some progress will be made. The fact that the lynchers hanged some white man accused of stealing pigs permits the hope that in the fullness of the time Texas will take the firm stand that when a mob hangs a negro on suspicion of stealing chickens its leaders must go to jail for disorderly conduct.

Chicago Record: The Chinese evidently do not understand the nature of open doors. They want to have it swing both ways, so their laborers can come into the United States and help make the things we are to ship over and sell to them.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: St. Joseph, Mo., has a bank receiver who has refused a fee of $10,000 allowed him by the courts for settling up the bank's affairs. He preferred that the depositors should have the benefit of the sum. If the story gets out that man will be in demand as a receiver all over the country.

Kenosha Union: Owing to the fact that the paper makers' trust has advanced the price of print paper 60 per cent, the Waukegan Daily Gazette has reduced its size from a six-column eight-page to an eight-column four-page paper. Many other daily and weekly papers have have either decreased their size or increased their subscription price; and more will have to do the same if they want to continue in business. As it is, several have been obliged to suspend publication. Many publishers were in favor of the trusts until they began to pinch them, and now they are trying to get congress to repeal the duty on paper-making material.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The capture of Spion Kop is far more cheering to British hopes than the failure to capture it, but there will have to be a great many Spion Kops captured before the Boers are defeated and Ladysmith relieved.

Dallas News (Ind. Dem.): In 1893 there were 1,030 savings banks in the United States and the deposits in them amounted to $1,841,000,000. In 1899 there were 942 savings banks in the United States and their deposits were $2,401,000,000. That is the whole story of the growth and prosperity of the country.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A Boston paper thinks it to the credit of Chicago's drainage canal that fish are caught in it. So they are, and without the least trouble, for they float on their backs.

Iowa Capital: Senator Cullom is the latest reported victim to the hypnotic influence of the charming personality of the Hon. Matt S. Quay. Whenever we begin to feel a little hopeful of Illinois, some of her statesmen promptly turn around and do something to make us again lose faith that the State is ever going to gain her old-time prestige once more.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Maybe Clark would not have spent so much money to get into the United States senate if he had known that body was to be subjected to a daily dose of Pettigrewel.

Boston Globe: Nobody has yet petitioned the legislature for a law requiring that lobbyists shall be branded with a legible "L" in the middle of the forehead.

"Never quit certainty for hope." Never take a medicine of doubtful value instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is sure to do you good.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!
Accept no substitute
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.



Best Coffee for the Money!
Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.
Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; suitable alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.



Daisy Neck-Pin.
Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.
For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.



"The Lion's Bride."



Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamisso's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder, containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 15x26 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."



A bright, cheery picture.
For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
A bright, cheery picture, representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 14x28 inches.
For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamp we will mail it linned, ready for hanging.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Mantel Clock.



By express, prepaid, for 110 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 6 inches high. A beauty and good time-keeper.

Alarm Clock.



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office, if there is no express office located in your town.

Stylish Belt-Buckle.



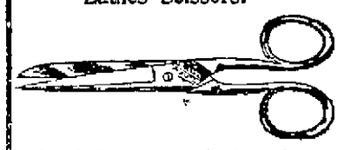
Handsomely gold-plated, with Roman finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Box of Colored Crayons.



For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, accompanied with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper, to prevent breaking.

Ladies' Scissors.



Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Ladies' Apron.



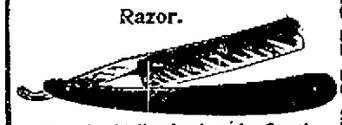
Made of good quality lawn, with alternate reverring and tucks; broad hem at bottom, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 36 x 40 inches.
Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Child's Drawing Book.

A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between the leaves. On these tissue pages the children can trace the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and the box of crayons go very well together. There are six different kinds, and each drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.



Razor.



Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Fruit Picture.



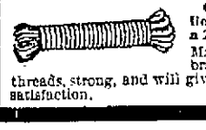
Size, 16x24 inches. Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Rubber Dressing Comb.



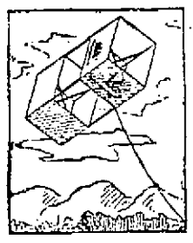
For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

50-Foot Clothes Line.



Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Made of closely braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

Naval Box Kite.
See it Fly!
The celebrated box kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes safely folded, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy wants one, and older persons also are interested.



Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

Game "India."



Similar to "Parchesi," which has been played in eastern countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Every time you buy a pound package of LION COFFEE you have bought something else, too. Don't overlook it! You have bought a certain portion of some article to be selected by you from our new Premium Lists!

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

TELEPATHY TELLS OF APPROACHING DEATH

Frank Roy Pratt Knew of His Brother's Passing Away Before the News Was Received.

In last evenings paper was an account of the death of Fred Roe Pratt at Manila who had been traveling around the world with Robert Baker of this city.

A Chicago paper prints the following interesting story of the other brothers knowledge in approaching calamity.

Queer Feature of Telepathy.

Telepathy brought sad tidings to Frank Fay Pratt Monday night. It told him of the death of his twin brother, Fred Roe Pratt, in Manila, three days before a confirmatory message came to him over 12,000 miles of cable and land wire. Three days before the telegraph boy handed Frank Fay Pratt the message of death he knew as certainly as though he looked at the face of his brother that the twinship had been broken and that the mystical telepathic partnership which had existed since birth was dissolved forever.

When he first felt forwarned of the separation Frank was resting calmly in the home of his parents, 3229 Prarie Ave. It came from he knew not where; all that he could tell was that his brother had died. Stopping long enough to tell his parents of the blow, he hurried out into the night, and hour after hour walked the streets, fevered with the burden of his grief. The following day he could not dispel the thought, and on the third day came the cablegram from Manila telling briefly that Fred Roe Pratt, who had been voyaging around the world, was dead and that his body was upon a steamer bound for Japan.

The similarity between the twin brothers was so marked and striking that the first thought on seeing them together was to doubt one's eyesight. Not only in features and stature were they counterparts, but in actions, expressions and general bearing also.

An improved method of separating precious metals from refractory ores consists in melting the ores and subjecting the molten mass to the action of steam, air, or other jets, to form mineral wool, from which the metal is separated by leaching.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

The moth that housekeepers fear and the moth that loves the candle flame are members of the same family, but of different branches. The former is Tinea pellionella, the latter is one of several varieties, and is harmless to woolens.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Cleveland Leader: "Your cook has been with you nearly two years, has she not?" "Hush! don't let her hear you; you're right, but we generally try to acknowledge that we have been with her for the last two years."

Relief in Six Hours.
Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Shultze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR
BELLAVITA
Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills. A perfectly safe and guaranteed treatment for all skin disorders. Restores the bloom of youth to faded faces. 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' $1.00, by mail. Send for circular. Address,
NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago
100 Pills 25 cts. Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth street, Racine.

A Paris journal estimates the public debt of France at 32,757,000,000 francs, or about $6,550,000,000, the largest national debt in the world.

Cheap chemical dyes threaten to ruin the great indigo industry of Behar, India, where hundreds of thousands of families have found employment.

$100.
Dr. J. Detchon's Anti Diuretic
May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schultze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.
GRIFFITHS & SON,
Thos. P. Griffiths, Thos. W. Griffiths
UNION GROVE, WIS.

J. F. JONES,
Veterinary Surgeon & Dentist
Graduate of the Ontario Vet. College, Class 1886.
I am prepared to treat all domestic animals, and will promptly answer calls day or night. Leave calls at, or telephone Drug Store,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

Pimples, Blackheads,
Bad Blood, Complexion
Positively cured and by.....
..Compound Sulphur Tablets..
25 doses—25 cents.
The 20th Century Company,
687 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"
Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
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32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.
A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.
Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.
Illustrations of old fashioned implements.
A vast amount of practical information.
A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.
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Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.
Spelts—What is it? Cut this out and tell.
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahon Luther, Ft. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Minhlenti, Wis., 173 bus. Barley; and H. Leesley, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 100,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
16 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Spelts, producing 6 bush. fod and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley; Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer rape, sorghum, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start.
1,000,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes
35 pkgs cultural vegetable seeds, $1.00.
Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.
Catalog alone, 5c.

SAFE BLOWERS ARE FOILED

Attempt to Loot the Racine Post Office Made Last Evening.

HOLES DRILLED IN THE VAULT

Had Been Bored Half Way Through Before Burglars Desisted.

THE PRIVATE VAULT IS ENTERED

Postmaster Case's Safe is Opened and Its Contents Thoroughly Overhauled—The Vault That Robbers Tried to Enter Contained Many Thousands of Dollars in Stamps—No Clue Has Been Obtained.

Racine was last night visited by a gang of safe blowers, of the most desperate stripe, who made an attempt to loot the Racine postoffice. When the employes of the postoffice put in an appearance this morning they found the office of Postmaster Case turned upside down, the vault pried open, and holes drilled through the large iron doors. A further investigation showed that the large vault in the money order department was also visited, and that the burglars had bored half way through the vault and then must have been frightened away, as the vault was unopened.

Assistant Postmaster Pritchard stated that the burglars had gained entrance by prying open a basement window, and that while they had forced the private vault in the postmaster's room they had taken nithing of value. The burglars had thoroughly overhauled everything in the safe, and while there were valuable papers and silverware belonging to Mrs. Jerome I. Case, the property was left untouched, an indication that the thieves were after money and stamps. Had the safe crackers tackled the other vault first they would have been very well repaid for their labor, as it contained all the stamps, postal cards, etc., which represent many thousands in money. Not much cash is kept in the postoffice over night however, as the rule of the department is to bank every day, and the receipts are all deposited late in the day.

Postmaster Case immediately wired the information of the raid to Chief Inspector Stewart at Chicago, and detectives came up on the noon train to make an investigation. The local police were also posted, but as no one saw the burglars there is very little show of running them down.

The work evidently was that of professionals as they used appliances often found in the possession of that class of men.

In gaining an entrance the window in the carrier's exchange department, which is in the basement was used. This was pried open by a jimmy or chisel. The desperadoes had no trouble in finding the postmaster's private room, as it is near the basement stairs. Mr. Case never keeps any money in the vault or valuable papers, consequently the thieves secured no plunder. The combination on the lock of the outer door was left unturned, but the inner door was left locked. Here they used their "machine." Four small holes were drilled about an eighth of an inch deep. The appliances were then fastened on and attached to the lock. The boring machine then began its work, as in a few minutes an entrance to the interior of the safe was gained. The contents, containing a number of valueless papers to the blowers was gone over and beyond scattering them about the room they were left untouched.

The robbers next visited the money order safe and proceeded with the same process but before their work was accomplished were frightened away. A light was burning in this department and the thieves did not extinguish it, but worked on their hands and knees so as to keep beneath the base of the windows.

When the discovery was made the matter was also immediately wired to the Fourth Asst. Postmaster at Washington.

It is not thought by the post office employes that the mail in the office has been tampered with and they will not be able to find out for a few days until someone reports mail matter missing. However it is thought that it was not.

Surprised a Burglar.

Henry Merz, who resides with Simon Starke at 1127 Villa street, came home last evening at about 12 o'clock and found a burglar working at the back door. It is needless to say the housebreaker took to his heels.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can not help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

TO CLEAN SAUCEPANS.

Never scrape burnt saucepans if it can be avoided. Fill them with cold water, changing it occasionally and removing the softened parts. Enamelled saucepans may be rubbed with brick to remove the stain if it will not yield to the other treatment.

This is too much, John. I won't stand it any longer. Tomorrow I leave for my mother's unless you get me more Rocky Mountain Tea." Sensible woman. 35c. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

The Milwaukee Republicans hold their city convention on March 10th.

WARM WEATHER CAUSES LOSSES IN COLD STORAGE.

Hens Compete Successfully With the Packed Product—Coal Dealers Make Complaint.

Holders of eggs in cold storage have experienced a disastrous season. On South Water street, Chicago, yesterday it was estimated that the loss upon eggs thus held amounts to at least $150,000. The warm weather is responsible for the loss and the egg dealers are praying for the kind of cold snap that came along opportunely last February and pulled them out of the same kind of a financial hole.

According to W. J. Mooney, general manager of the Western Cold Storage company, there are now in storage in Chicago only 65,000 cases of eggs, and the supply will not last more than fifteen days. The price has fallen to 11 cents and recently was as low as 8 cents. It costs the holder about 14½ cents a dozen when he takes his eggs out of cold storage, and accordingly it can be seen that the result has not been satisfactory. The egg dealers started in the season with about 625,000 cases in cold storage and for a time money was made on them. Then came the warm weather and the hens in the country got busy and down went the prices.

The warm weather has had its effect in other ways upon cold storage business. One concern was unable to get its cooling plant in condition as soon as expected. It had a consignment of 25,000 barrels of apples and decided to take a chance on cold weather. The apples were taken and the concern depended upon the weather to keep them in condition until the plant could be placed in operation. The warm weather came, however, and the entire consignment was spoiled.

Marked Effect on Coal Prices.

Prices in coal have been held way below normal by the long delayed winter. Railroads have refused to hold coal, and as a consequence dealers have been obliged in many cases to sell it for whatever it would bring.

Coal dealers have been in much the same position as the owner of a store who is forced to make a sacrifice sale to get rid of his goods. In many cases this winter coal has been sold to pay the freight, and, of course, at a great loss. This has been true of bituminous coal, and in many cases the dealer who wanted the coal the very next day after selling demurrage coal at a sacrifice has been compelled to buy it at a much higher rate.

Today's cold weather served to bring prices up to a considerable extent. It is thought that a few more days of such weather will bring prices up to the normal point again.

GAS CHEAP AS WATER.

Science to Make Gas From Coal at Six Cents a Thousand.

Gas at 6 cents a thousand. Science is to do it. Besides decreasing the cost of the production of gas to one-sixth of what it now is, the same scientific methods promise to make valuable millions of tons of worthless coal slack and screenings, and to utilize hundreds and thousands of abandoned mines, thus adding untold millions to the wealth of the country.

Dr. Edward M. Eidherr of Allegheny, Pa., claims to have discovered the simple process by which coal and ores are treated chemically in such a way as to eliminate the impurities and leave the coal in a state of almost pure carbon, and the ores as pure metals. The impurities are driven off in gaseous form, and the cost of the treatment is said to be but seven cents a ton.

In his process Dr. Eidherr has made use of well-known chemical reactions and affinities. Glycerin, nitric and hydrochloric acids, in the proper proportions, are used with superheated steam, and the tough and obstinate impurities are readily disintegrated and vaporized.

The Eidherr process consists in roasting the ores in retorts which contain inlets for the introduction of steam and outlets for the escape of the generated gases. The steam, mixed with the desired proportions of the chemicals, is passed in at the bottom of the ovens, and the acids at once attack the impurities in the ores, for which they have a chemical affinity. The superheated steam becomes decomposed under the influence of a high temperature into its elements, the oxygen producing the chemical combination to form higher degrees of oxidation with sulphur, phosphorus, arsenium and antimony; the hydrogen forming with sulphurated hydrogen, with arsenium arsenated hydrogen, and with antimony antimoniated hydrogen.

The substances that are the most refractory and destroy largely the value of the coal and ores are eliminated, and pass off in the form of joisome vapors. To prevent these commingling with the surrounding air they may be introduced under water, which absorbs them, and thus be drained into sewers.

Coal treated by this process for the manufacture of gas yields from six to eight times the amount under ordinary processes, all the carbon being utilized and nothing remaining, in fact, except a small amount of ashes, which are similar to the ashes of wood, and can be used for fertilizing or in the manufacture of alkilies.

The Eidherr process has been patented in this and in foreign countries, and the inventor is now in this city, where he is preparing to have it put into practical use.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

Its Ebbs and Flows Have Left Nearly 20,000,000 Foreigners on Our Shores.

Not only does immigration into the United States exceed that into any other country in the world, but it is of a character which makes the subject one of the greatest interest and well worth the study of historian and political economist. In ancient times whole nations emigrated and sought new homes, driven from their former ones by oppression and force, or lured from them by the attractions of more fertile fields and more genial climates of other regions. One of the greatest of these early migrations was the passage of 2,500,000 Israelites out of Egypt into Palestine. But, as pointed out in the report of the state board of labor statistics, "not since the confusion of tongues at Babel, which led to the scattering of the people 'abroad upon the face of the earth,' has there been anything of such cosmopolitan nature as that which forms the phenomenal immigration to the American states."

From the treaty of peace with England in 1783 to June 30, 1898, according to a careful collation of the figures of accepted authorities, there arrived in the United States 19,068,556 immigrants, drawn from every nation under the sun. Statistics of immigration were not kept until 1819, "but it is conceded by statistical experts that the number of immigrants arriving in the twenty-six years preceding was 250,000, exclusive of negroes." In the early periods of immigration a whole year did not bring to these shores as many immigrants as land now at the port of New York in a single week. "In 1718 the landing at Boston of five vessels, having on board 750 Irish immigrants, and in 1729 the arrival at Philadelphia in one week of several small ships containing passengers from Ireland excited much comment; while even toward the close of that century the entry into New York Harbor in one day of two vessels laden with Germans created a sensation. During the era of Dutch rule in New Netherlands a couple of ships annually conveyed all the reinforcements to the colony and in that whole time the immigration consisted of only a few thousand."

From the time when the tide of immigration really began to set toward these shores until now, New York has been the great receiving and distributing point for the seekers of new homes. Of the entire number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from October 1, 1891, to June 30, 1898, nearly 69 per cent. has debarked at this port. This has had much to do with keeping New York City a cosmopolitan community. Governor Roosevelt, in writing of New York in 1775, says: "New York's population was composed of various races, differing widely in blood, religion and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the dominant note of New York. No sooner has one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible."

A glance at the chart published herewith will show how immigration ebbs and flows from time to time. The commissioner, in his report says: "The figures in the table of annual arrivals indicate that immigration, like ocean tides, recedes for a while, then rises again. Aside from the civil war period and that part of the present decade, ending June 30, 1898, the incoming wave of each decennial term rose higher than the one immediately preceding it."

Germany has furnished the largest number of immigrants to the United States. Next in order are Ireland, England and Wales, Norway and Sweden, British America, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Poland, France, Scotland, China, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Asia, exclusive of China; Islands of the Atlantic, Mexico, islands of the Pacific, South America, Central America and Africa.

In the first decade the arrivals from Germany numbered only 6,761. Subsequently there was a rapid increase from that country, reaching a maximum from 1851 to 1860. There was a decided decrease in the two succeeding decades, but between 1881 and 1890 the figures rose to more than double the number from any other country, and dropped considerably in the present decade.

From 1820 to 1850, 37 per cent of all immigration was from the United Kingdom, and a large majority of the immigrants were Irish. Irish immigration increased rapidly until 1860, and then decreased until 1870. Then for ten years it slowly increased again, and between 1881 and 1890 showed a marked increase. Since 1890 Irish immigration has decreased. The immigration of English and Welsh rose steadily until 1871, when for ten years there was a falling off. In the succeeding ten years, however, English and Welsh immigrants increased rapidly, outnumbering the Irish, and being second only to the Germans. In the last seven years they again have fallen below the Irish in numbers. Italian immigration was small up to 1870, but since then it has rapidly been increasing, and in the last seven years nearly half a million Italians have arrived here. Prior to 1871 immigration from Russia and Poland was small, but since then it has been increasing fast, and since 1890 over 417,000 immigrants from those countries have arrived. The immigrants arriving in the United States in the four years ending June 30, 1898, brought to this country in cash the sum of $16,437,429.



Women Who have the Blues

Despondency in women is a mental condition directly traceable to some distinctly female ill. Well women don't have the blues, but comparatively few people understand that the right medicine will drive them away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

overcomes the blues, because it is the safeguard of woman's health.

It regulates the entire female organism as nothing else does. When the dragging sensation and the backache go, the blues will go also.

Read the letters from women appearing in this paper—women who have tried it and know. There are a million such women.

THE INFLUENCE OF FOOD.

Too Much Pork Makes One Melancholy and Mustard is Good for the Memory.

New York Herald: What influence, if any, has food on the human character?

For some time certain European physiologists have been trying to find a satisfactory answer to this question, and now one of them, an Englishman, announces that he has discovered several important truths, any one of which is a clear proof that human beings are influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the food which they are in the habit of eating.

Every kind of food, we are told, produces a distinct effect upon the character of the person who consumes it. Thus, if a man were to eat nothing but beef for a few months the inevitable result would be that he would become abnormally energetic, courageous and, perhaps, foolhardy to the verge of insanity. If he were to continue this beef diet for some time longer, he would become as untamable as a wild bull, and it would be dangerous for any one to approach him. This would prove true even though he might naturally be a man of the mildest character.

Pork as an exclusive diet is not rated any higher than beef. Much of the modern pessimism may, perhaps, be rightly ascribed to it, for we are told that it breeds melancholy and sadness, and that overindulgence in it is likely to lead to suicide. Even the most refined persons become coarse and brutal under its influence, and the most inveterate gourmand will in time become disgusted with life and its pleasures. Unhappy, too, will speedily become the mental condition of those who feast constantly on lamb. No matter how bright and clever they may be, they cannot long resist the influence of the sportive but stupid little animals which have gradually become part of themselves, and imbeciles they will surely become if they do not in good time recover their lost intellect by three square meals a day of some food less debilitating than lamb.

A constant diet of veal is not desirable, as it tends to make the muscles too soft and the character too effeminate. Prize fighters, soldiers and all others who have need of physical or intellectual courage are advised to abstain from it. There is a tradition that from time immemorial henpecked husbands have been great consumers of veal. If this be true their lack of courage on critical occasions is easily explained.

Milk and eggs diet is recommended by this fin de siecle physiologist as a constant diet for any young lady who desires to obtain a very beautiful, soft and white skin. Pure cow's milk, he says, never exercises any bad influence either on the bodies or on the characters of human beings. Sheep's milk, being more oleaginous, has an exhilarating effect on the system, and any one who consumes an unusually large quantity of butter daily, will gradually become more pacific and lazy, and will in the end suffer constantly from fatigue, which he will find it impossible to arouse himself. Strong cheese, if eaten in moderation, is said to be excellent as a sedative, and is recommended to persons who are too nervous and excitable, but if eaten constantly and in large quantities it is said to produce the same effect as pork.

Those who would strengthen their intellect and their muscles at the same time are advised to eat many eggs daily, and those whose main object is to improve their memory and retain it unimpaired up to the day of their death are assured that it is their bounden duty to take a large quantity of strong mustard with every meal. Fish as a constant diet is not recommended to any one. Indeed, it is anathematized in rather bitter terms. "Persons who eat nothing but fish," are the warning words, "will soon be on a level with the fish eating inhabitants of the north of Siberia, who are the stupidest creatures in the world." As for potatoes, experience shows that an exclusive diet of them produces indescribable ennui and a feeling of intellectual and physical weariness.

Indeed, an exclusive diet of vegetables is said to produce most lamentable results, and vegetarians are informed in pretty plain language that they are undermining their constitutions by abstaining wholly from animal food. The value of vegetables is admitted, but only when they are used with other articles of food. When used alone and constantly they invariably make the flesh soft and the muscles flaccid, and at the same time the eyes begin to lack luster and vigor departs even from the roots of the hair. Worse still, the brain gradually loses its cunning and is powerless to do any durable work. Quite the contrary is the case when fruit of any kind forms the frequent diet of a person. Excellent, we are told, are fruits, one reason being because they produce a most pleasant exhilarating effect, without enervating the brain, as alcohol does. What the effect of a constant and long continued diet of fruits would be we are not told, but from the manner in which they are praised it seems safe to infer that they are regarded by certain modern physiologists with more favor than either animal or vegetable food.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney, and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky Mountain Tea taken this month. 35c. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

A cat in a Strand tavern in London has become intemperate through drinking wine spilled by waiters.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

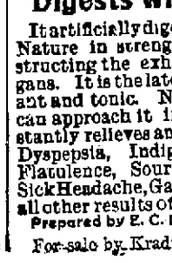
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Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
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4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
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8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
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13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
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27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



Established in Chicago over twenty years. Regularly chartered by act of Illinois Legislature. Capital (paid up) $100,000.

The Best Equipped, Most Reliable and Successful Medical Institute in the U. S.

Private rooms for Patients with facilities for any emergency. X-Ray, Microscopical and Urinal Examinations are made in all cases when diagnosis is doubtful.

N. B. WOOD, A. M., M. D., PRESIDENT

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Write for free Book on Deformities and Braces, Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cancer, Tumors, Piles, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Bladder, Eye, Ear, Skin and Blood Diseases, and all Surgical Operations. Best facilities, apparatus and remedies for the successful treatment and cure of all Obscure or Chronic Diseases.

We absolutely guarantee to cure every case of Nervous Debility and diseases resulting from abuses and indiscretions of Youth and Manhood: Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness (night losses and vital drain in urine), Impotency, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Phimosis, etc., etc. Charges Reasonable. No incurable cases accepted. No "C. O. D." or "deposit" schemes. Failure is unknown to us: 10,000 testimonial letters on file from cured patients. Many cured at home. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter. Write us to-day. 100-page Book on all Chronic and Surgical Diseases and list of 130 questions sent free.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

For sale by Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Pale People are Nervous People

Miss Maud Bemis, of Scipio, Ind., says:

"Something over three years ago, I became affected with nervousness and neuralgic troubles. This continued until a year ago, after which time I was almost constantly confined to my bed. The neuralgia gradually grew worse; nervous debility set in, and I was completely run down. My blood was impure, watery, while my complexion was sallow and colorless. I had no strength, and was almost completely helpless. The doctor finally advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"Father bought a couple of boxes of the pills and after taking the first box I was much improved. I think I must have used about a dozen boxes with the result that I was entirely cured, and have since had no symptoms whatever of my old trouble."

From the Sun, North Vernon, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

Who Has Catarrh?

A COMMON-SENSE CURE



TO those who know what Catarrh really is, the old-fashioned way of treating it, still used by thousands who cling to old methods, seems a woeful waste of good energy.

Catarrh is inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nostrils, throat and air passages.

It needs soothing, not irritating.

The constant hawking, the choking, plugged-up, disagreeable sensation of tightness — troublesome especially in the early morning, when the cold air contracts the air passages and irritates the inflamed membranes—is relieved immediately by the simple application of

OZOJELL

Ozojell is like a healing ointment applied to a troublesome and angry sore — it Soothes, Relieves, Cures.

The catarrhal discharge is like the pus from a running sore, and everyone knows that washing a sore is not sufficient to make it *heal*.

Ozojell, a delicious, pleasant emulsion or jelly of great cleansing, healing, preservative, germicidal properties, when once applied, remains on the raw membranes and gradually *draws out* the matter and heals up the wound by promoting the growth of new, healthy membrane.

Ozojell is put up in a patent Ozojell tube, easily carried in the pocket, easily applied to the parts as needed, in the office, on the street, without attracting attention, and with no irritation, trouble or waste of time.

It is sold by all druggists in 50 cent patent Ozojell nasal tubes.

Prepared from the formula of the celebrated Vienna physician, Herr J. Muller, the great specialist in diseases of the ear, throat and nose (Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor of Austria).

Thousands of letters from those who have been cured attest its virtues,

TO PROVE

its efficacy, we offer to send *free by mail* to all readers of this paper a tube of Ozojell and a book on Catarrh and Its Scientific Treatment.

Simply write, giving name and full address, when this treatment will be sent you absolutely free, postage paid. Address

OZOJELL CURE, 219 Temple Court, New York.

A Hard Cough

wears away the coating of your lungs. From this may result Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and other quickly fatal diseases.

Soften and cure your cough with

Colfesfoote Expectorant

the new scientific remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and all respiratory diseases. A positive, permanent, harmless, perfect cure.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Farmers Attention!

The Racine Linseed Oil Works are buying Flax Seed for spot cash and good prices

...BRING IN YOUR SEED...

Advertisers should use the columns of

"THE JOURNAL."

WILD RUMORS OF DISASTER REACH LONDON

Berlin Foreign Office Says Warren's Division Has Been Crushed.

ENTICED UPON SPION KOP HILL

Pretoria Telegram Through Brussels Tell of Bloody Repulse Saying That British Losses Were 800 Killed and 1500 Wounded.

MAFEKINGS RELIEF REPORTED

Buller's List of Casulties From Lyttletons Brigade Evidently Demonstrates That Details of Battle at Spion Kop Are Yet to be Reported.

BERLIN Jan. 27.—Some papers here claim to have a telegram from Pretoria saying that Warren was enticed into Spion kop where the Boers fell upon him, that seventeen of his cannon were captured; and that Buller's hasty retreat over the Tugela river alone can save him.

The alleged Pretoria telegram adds that the British losses were eight hundred killed and fifteen hundred wounded. The dispatch comes through Brussels and does not receive much credit here.

It is said that the German foreign office has confirmation of the report that Warren's division has been crushed.

London Has Not Heard of It.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The war office has no news of any catastrophe to Buller's force reported from Berlin, and discredits the story. Neither has the war office any explanations, at least for publication of the abandonment of Spion kop. The disposition today is to regard the evacuation as not as serious as was at first thought, and commentators are abusing the military authorities, both at the front and at home, for publishing hasty accounts of incomplete and half understood operations, thus alternately thrilling and depressing the nation.

Spion Kop Casualties Not In.

It is impossible to confirm or refute the rumors as the officials maintain a strict silence regarding them. They say the house has nothing for publication. It ise evident, however, from the war office announcement that the casualties reported by Buller, occurred in Littleton's brigade, which apparently was not engaged at Spion kop and that there has been severe fighting not yet reported.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief, attended a meeting of the defense committee. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, came to London expressly to attend the meeting, and the secretary of colonies, Chamberlain, gave up other engagements for the same reason.

The defense committee of the cabinet met at the war office this afternoon, Salisbury presiding. There were reiterated rumors that the gravest kind of news from Natal was being concealed by the war office. It is even said that Buller's forces were in full retreat.

Report of Mafeking's Relief.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Jan. 26.—It is reported on good Transvaal authority that Mafeking was relieved last Tuesday.

Other War Notes.

UPPER TUGELA RIVER, Jan. 23.—A telegram from Boer Camp Modder Sprnit, says: The British are now endeavoring to force with 40,000 troops the Spion Kop route to Ladysmith. The firing on General Botha's position yesterday was terrific. The grass was fired, rocks were dislodged and trenches pierced but the battle was practically on one side, the federals firing only thirty shots. A ball from a shell lauded in Botha's pocket. The only Boer casualties were some horses wounded. The firing ceased at dark, but were resumed this morning, in the vicinity of Ladysmith and here, but lacked vigor.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There are signs of important movements developing in North Cape Colony. The French have succeeded in getting in touch with Gatacre, possibly presaging a combination of the two columns and the commencement of the concentration of forces which will be the groundwork of Roberts plan of campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There is no mention here of the reports circulated in the United States that Gen. Clery was defeated by the Boers. The last heard of Clery he was participating in Warren's movements.

BRYAN'S OPALS.

New York Sun: As if the hoodoo on Colonel Bryan were not sufficiently dark already, he comes to this town with opals, most ill-boding of stones, studding his capacious shirt bosom. The colonel is a fair actor, but he needs a dresser.

A Practice to Be Encouraged.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 24, 1900.

Mrs. J. Hatherstadt, wife of a well-known business man located at 1658 East street, this city, says she makes a practice of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring and fall and always keeps it on hand. The same is true in many other families. A blood purifier and tonic in the spring seems to be a necessity and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need.

SUES A PASTOR FOR SLANDER

Janesville, Wis., Girl Resents Alleged Remarks by A. C. Kempton.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 27.—Rev. Arthur C. Kempton, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, was last night made the defendant in a suit for slander.

The plaintiff is Miss Marguerite Holleran of this city, a stenographer who during the past year has been employed in a law office in Chicago, but who has recently returned to her home in this city.

She alleges in her complaint that the preacher did falsely and maliciously say that Miss Holleran had not a good reputation and that her reputation had been brought into public scandal and disgrace.

Rev. Mr. Kempton says that he saw Miss Maud Felows, also of this city, in company with Miss Holleran and another lady, and that, having an interest in Miss Fellows, who joined his church recently, he went to her and said that he thought Miss Holleran was not a fit person for her to keep company with, but he denies he used the language set forth in the complaint, and says that he has no fear for the final outcome of the affair.

Mr. Kempton has attained considerable notoriety of late through a series of sermons that he preached on the "Seven Sins of Janesville," in which he scored saloon-keepers violating the ordinances regarding early closing and Sunday closing, and also gambling.

"GRIFFO" IN TOWN.

Talks of Fistic Celebrities and is Willing to Tackle Any Man in Country His Weight.

Geo. Connors, accompanied by his protege, Griffo, arrived in the city this noon from Chicago, and both are the guests of Mr. Fred Sugden. In an interview with Griffo, he declined to give any opinion on the coming big nights, stating that the only way to decide a winner was to let them enter the ring.

The Australian is in good shape, feels well and is not drinking. At present he tips the scale at 133 pounds and now is doing light training at the C. A. A. He is willing to tackle any man in the country of his weight. An offer was received yesterday tendering him a good sized purse to again go against Frank Erne, before the New York club. As Griffo beat Erne quite readily in their last encounter, he considers it easy money, and may accept.

Griffo did speak of the big coming fight between Jeffries and Corbett, stating that he thought it would be a good battle.

Griffo has met Dixon three times, twenty-five rounds were fought at the Coney Island club, twenty rounds before the Boston club and ten rounds at the Manhattan Athletic club. All were a draw.

He fought McConnell at 'Frisco fifteen rounds. McConnell was given the decision, but weighed 152 pounds against Griffo's 128. Griffo is a genial and whole-souled fellow. He leaves for the east from Chicago within two weeks. He entertains thoughts of again reaching the top of the pugilistic ladder and his chances are good.

TRADING WITHOUT MONEY.

Chicago Chronicle: From London we hear that some co-operative reformers of that city have undertaken the experiment of trading without money. The theory on which they proceed is that many people who are unable to obtain employment are able to produce various articles and would gladly do so if they could find a market for their products. The plan is to establish a sort of central depot, to which producers of every description similarly situated can take their products and deposit them, taking barter notes in exchange.

For these notes the person depositing say, shoes can obtain at the same depot any other article that may have been deposited by some other producer. Dealers outside of the depot may accept these barter notes as an accommodation in exchange.

For these notes the person depositing, say, shoes can obtain at the same depot any other article that may have been deposited by some other producer. Dealers outside of the depot may accept these barter notes as an accommodation in exchange for groceries or what-not. In this way great numbers who are not employed for wages may be set to work, and, with the depot as an intermediary, set up an exchange with one another, and all may be as well rewarded for their labor as they would be if employed in the ordinary way.

This is simply getting back to the original expedient of a barter market, with the added convenience of a sort of note of credit. The whole scheme has been suggested more than once hypothetically, notably so by Professor Jevons in his "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," as a means of illustrating how it might be possible to dispense entirely, at least within limited areas, with money proper or a common equivalent in exchange. The scheme may serve the purposes of the London reformers to a limited extent and do it well. But on a national scale it would come to about the same thing as the present exchange system and be no better in any important respect.

Argentine ports are to be closed on account of the threatened bubonic plague.

WOMAN'S DANGER. *Nervous Prostration, Low Vitality, Female Weakness.*

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

Blood and Nerve Remedy

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

The Great Health-Builder, Nerve-Strengthener, and Vital Restorative for Women.

From the burning flames of womanly weakness does Dr. Greene's Nervura rescue suffering women. How women suffer—patient—cheerful—enduring—while underneath they conceal a volcano of misery which would put a man in bed. We don't believe there is a woman in the world who does not need Dr. Greene's Nervura to make her well and to keep her well. Women are such delicate things—they are so finely strung with millions of tiny nerves and the work and worry of life are so great they MUST give their overworked nerves and vitality the invigoration and building up they crave. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is essentially the great cure for the nerves and blood, the great maker of strength and vigor. But it also cures indigestion, womanly weakness, biliousness, sleeplessness, weakness, headache, backache, bad complexion, etc., by strengthening the nerves and purifying the blood. Many a woman has been changed from a weak, listless, miserable, unattractive woman to a magnificent, magnetic woman, full of the hearty beauty and cheer of good health, by Dr. Greene's Nervura. Try it and see for yourself its wonderful health-giving effects.



MRS. LULU REYNOLDS, Brookport, Monroe Co., N. Y., says:—"I had been ill for a long time and could get no help. Having employed different doctors and taken most every kind of medicine, but I got no help until I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I shall always bless Dr. Greene for having put such a good medicine on the market, and I cannot say enough in favor of it. I had suffered so much for years with heart trouble, female weakness, and was so nervous that I could not bear to have any one walk across the floor I had such pains darting all over me, and have had St. Vitus' dance. My menstruation stopped entirely; in fact, I went through everything that flesh is heir to and live, so no one can wonder that I feel so thankful for my health. I hope others will find out about Dr. Greene's Nervura, as I did, in time, as every one in my neighborhood thinks I have been raised from the dead, or nearly so, as they know what Nervura has done for me. I thank Dr. Greene for his wonderful medicine, and if any lady wishes to hear more from me, and what this medicine did for me, I will be glad to explain, if she will enclose a stamp in her letter to me."

If you wish medical advice, it may be had absolutely free, by calling or writing to Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City. Here your troubles will receive scientific diagnosis and sympathetic consideration. All consultations, by letter or personally, are confidential.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF P. D. ARMOUR JR.

Youngest Son of Millionaire Packer Expires After an Illness of Twenty-four Hours.

DUE TO CONGESTION OF LUNGS

Had Been in Excellent Health Previous to His Sudden Illness—Was 31 Years of Age When He Was Stricken Down so Unexpectedly.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 27.—P. D. Armour, jr., youngest son of the Chicago millionaire packer, died at Montecito last night of congestion of the lungs after an illness of twenty-four hours.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 27.—The news of the death of young Phil Armour was received here by his father who is in delicate health living here. A special train was engaged to take relatives and friends from Pasadena to Santa Barbara, but Armour Sr., did not go.

Young Armour went to Montecito from here with his family ten days ago, in excellent health. He was 31 years of age.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—J. Ogden Armour left for California today to take charge of the arrangements of his brothers funeral. It has not yet been decided whether the remains will be brought to Chicago, or buried in California, where Armour Sr., has taken up a permanent residence on account of the state of his health.

WISCONSIN BANK ROBBED.

Deerfield Institution Looted o $17,000, the Vault Being Dynamited.

MADISON, Jan. 27.—The bank of Deerfield, sixteen miles east of here, was robbed of about $17,000 last night. The vault was dynamited. Two strangers are under suspicion.

IN FAVOR OF GOEBELITE.

Forecast of the Gubernational Contest Shown in Unseating of Republican Assemblyman in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The case of Van Meter, Democrat, against Berry, Republican, for the latter's seat in the house, was decided in favor of Van Meter today by a vote of 51 to 45. Republicans and Democrats admit that this is an accurate forecast of the vote in the Goebel-Taylor gubernatorial contest.

The failure of Warren to hold Spion kop will advance the efforts of those desirous of bringing about a termination of the war through diplomacy.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

A Matter of the Greatest Importance to the People of the West.

Denver Post: While forestry has become a living issue in the Atlantic states through the depletion of perennially flowing springs and streams and increased flood action, and probably by greater and increasingly injurious extremes of frost and heat arising from forest destruction, in the West and Southwest effective forestry is a question of life or death. With irrigated districts, present or prospective, the conservation of nature's reservoirs is at least as important as the conservation of any part of the rainfall in artificial storage reservoirs. It is a matter of the greatest importance for the people in the west, dependent on irrigation for the fertility of their lands, to preserve the integrity of the water-holding powers of the mountains through a system of forest protection and the reforesting of denuded sections, for, deprived of nature's reservoirs, they can never be artificially supplanted.

The public interest preserving the mountain forest covering is economic and humanitarian alike. Without preservation the settling and cultivation of the plains will be, if not actually impossible, at least greatly impaired. This has been the case in this and other countries where forests were promiscuously destroyed and where very expensive attempts at reforestation have not always had the desired results. A proper regard for the forests does not mean that ripe timber should not be cut or made use of in the mining industry. It does mean, however, that in securing such timber due regard must be had for the young growth and that in removing one old tree ten young ones shall not be destroyed. Care must be had to preserve all timber and in cutting down the ripe the young growth must be looked after. This is a matter which has received but little attention heretofore, but the public cannot be impressed too seriously with the object in view of giving the young growth every possible attention.

By the extensive reservation of the forested mountain lands from sale or settlement the federal government has committed itself to a rational forest system. What the situation demands and what the people desire is a forest management of those important mountain watersheds that will serve the best interests of the whole community. The government forestry system of European nations, of Canada, Algiers, India and Australia, are self-sustaining and for the most part revenue-producing. Where forestry has been neglected for ages, like in Spain, in Arabia and Persia, there the people individually are the poorest. With our forests kept in healthy conditions the plains will become productive, while without that we cannot expect to have agricultural prosperity on the plains. Let the people consider this subject in all its bearings and they will become convinced of the urgent necessity of forestry protection and a national forest culture throughout the west.

The French reciprocity treaty can be well laid one side for good or until one is produced that will not make a wreck of American fruit and wool growers as this one will do a large extent. These treaties should not be for the purpose of injuring any American citizens in their respective occupations and if we have a protective tariff policy, where does the protection come if we so arrange treaties that one portion of our people are deprived of it.

ROBBED A FARMER OF $55 IN GOLD

Thomas Rowe, of Caledonia, Lodges at Orchestrion Hall and is Robbed of His Gold.

OFFICER LANDS THEM IN JAIL

And Recovers the Money—Found Most of the Money in the Stocking of the Thief—He is an Old Bird—Just Out of Joliet.

Policeman Frank Bassinger did a good piece of detective work this morning, and as a result Tom Burns and William Bailey, two smooth and slick thieves, are in jail, one of them having just been released from Joliet, Ill., state prison. They robbed the farmer of $55 and are believed to be two men who robbed the home of Mr. Peter Larson on Winslow street, and the burglars who looted the home of Dr. F. R. Garlock a few weeks since and may have committed other crimes here. The story of their capture is an interesting one. Last night, Thomas Rowe, a farmer from the town of Caledonia, went to the Orchestrion hall on State street and

Asked for Lodgings.

The place was filled, there being nearly fifty lodgers. A cot was placed in the bath room and Mr. Rowe slept in that apartment. He had in his pocket $55 in gold, one $20 piece, two tens and three fives. It was in a purse and the purse was in his pantaloons pocket. He placed his pantaloons under his pillow and went to sleep. At an early hour this morning a man entered his room and removed the pantaloons from under his head and took the pocketbook and money from the pocket. Mr. Rowe was awakened and saw

The Thief at Work.

He yelled and the proprietor, T. S. Lovell promptly hurried to the room and was informed by Mr. Rowe that he had been robbed.

Without delay Mr. Lovell notified the police office and kept every man at the hall until Desk Sergeant Anderson sent Policeman Bassinger to the place. Policeman Bassinger arrived at 6:20. He found forty-five men there, of all styles and complexion. He sat down and sized up the crowd. When Burns and Bailey were trotted out Bassinger noticed that they were well dressed men and looked like sharpers. Stepping up to the pair he said, "I think you are the men I want!" The bluff worked, for that peculiar lump that always arises in the throat

Of a Guilty Man

when caught, was noticed. The men were taken to their room and searched, but nothing of the money was found. The officer proceeded to search the bed and while so engaged Burns made a break for the door. The officer was too quick for him and blocked the way with his foot and ordered Mr. Lovell, the proprietor, to watch the door and he proceeded to search the bed. Nothing was found in the bed. Bassinger then ordered Burns to strip off his clothing. Nothing was discovered in the garments. "Take off your shoes!" demanded the officer. Burns hesitated, but proceeded and took off one shoe and stocking and there was nothing there. When he commenced taking off the other Bassinger heard the jingle of money and knew he had the right parties. In the fellow's stocking was found $45 of Farmer Rowe's gold. Burns, by a sleight of hand move, managed to lay his pipe and a purse on the window sill, and in the purse were found two $5 gold pieces. This made $55 of the money. The two $5 bills were not found. Burns admitted that

He Stole the Money,

but said that the farmer did not have $5 bills, that the gold was every cent he took. Burns further admitted that he had only been released from Joliet state prison a short time ago, where he served a term for robbery. His partner, Bailey, has been working the town on the plea that he is lame and peddled envelopes containing a smelling powder with a verse about the poor cripple. He had a certificate from a Dr. Emery D. Walbrunt, of East Cairo, which stated that he was suffering from bone ulcer, was trying to work his way home to Chicago, and that he was worthy of assistance, when the fact is, the man is not lame in the least and was simply working

As One Criminal's Gang.

Burns was with him during his trip and they entered the home of Mr. Peterson on Winslow street, stealing an open faced watch and a revolver, but this was not found on their person, and it is believed that they sold the plunder.

The description of the two men tallies with the two fellows who were caught at the Chicago & Northwestern depot after the home of Dr. Garlock was robbed and who escaped, and officers believed that they were the same thieves.

Officer Bassinger is certainly deserving would have shared the money with Burns.

Pleaded Guilty.

Burns waived any examination this morning, was arraigned in the Municipal court, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years at Waupun. When Judge Flett asked him if he had anything to say he said "No". After the sentence, however, he stepped up to the judge and said it was the first time he had ever been arrested and asked for mercy. Judge Flett told him that he could do nothing as sentence had been pronounced.

Denies It.

Burns, who told officer Bassinger that he had served in Joliet denied it. He said he was about 21 years of age, his home was St. Louis, that he was a horse-shoer by trade and that he had been traveling through the country. He took the money from the farmer because he needed it, but did not know it was gold, believing that it was quarters. He said that his partner knew nothing of the theft until he told him of it and that he was innocent of any connection with it. He further said that he did not know the man until a few days ago when he met him on the train. It was his intention to use the stolen money to get back to St. Louis.

The officers believe that Burns and his partner are two very slick men who have been working the country and the catch is considered a good one. Burns will be taken to prison by Sheriff Rein or his deputies as soon as possible.

Not the Men.

Agent Cole, of the C. & N. W. R. R., took a look at the two men with a view of identifying them as the men caught at the depot after the Garlock robbery. He said that they were not the parties.

ABUSE OF SENATORIAL COURTESY.

Indianapolis Journal: The vote on the currency bill was postponed until February 15 because a single senator, Allen of Nebraska, would not agree with all the Republicans and Democrats to take the vote a week earlier. In fact, all the Democrats were willing to have the vote taken before the close of January, but Allen alone stood out. Thus one man is able to delay the vote on a bill two weeks. If this is called senatorial courtesy the country would like to see a little senatorial discourtesy. The senate should revise its rules so that the majority shall be able to limit debate and come to a vote. As it now is, one man, if he insists, can prevent action in the senate.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain TREATMENT



The Original. All Others Imitations.

Is sold under a positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5 with Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Sample Package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength. $1 a box; six for $5, with Written Guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness.

KRADWELL-THIESEN DRUG CO.,
Successors to Robinsson Drug Co., Racine Wis.



Attend Our January

Children's Suit Sale

Age 3 to 16 Years.

YOU will surely find what you want. We intend to sell them all to make room for our **spring stock** *which will be in soon.*

Our January price will interest you.

SCHULTE CLOTHING COMPANY,
THE ONE-PRICE STORE.
600-602 State Street, Racine, Wis

COUNTY NEWS.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Jan. 29' 1900.

Miss Maud Dawson, after being confined to the house by illness for some weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. W. Fritchen had the misfortune to crush one of his fingers badly last week.

Mr. Thomas Clagne spent the past week in Raymond with friends.

Mr. Ed Brice is on the sick list. Dr. Martin is the attending physician.

Mrs. Wm. Schumway and mother spent Tuesday in the Belle City.

Mr. Drake of Minnesota and Mr. and Miss Hunt of Whitewater, Wis., were in Raymond last week to attend the funeral of their cousin, Mr. George Jones.

Mr. Carl Harrangue spent Thursday in Milwaukee.

Mr. Thomas Armer and wife returned to their Milwaukee home Tuesday.

Mr. F. Meyers was laid up a part of last week with lameness caused by slipping while loading hYeavy timbers.

The Congregational church is going to be repaired and new windows are going to take the place of the old ones.

Miss Carrie Peterson is on the sick list.

Mr. Ed Waldron has gone to Racine to look for work.

Miss Iva Waldron spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. West.

Mrs. George Hay and son Clarence, have gone to Waukegan for a week's visit.

A long and interesting program was given by the Raymond Literary society Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Fritchen and children of Sylvania are visiting her mother, Mrs. William Kane.

A large crowd attended the dance at Boetchen Friday evening, all reporting a pleasant time.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Jan. 29, 1900.

Mrs. Johanen of Iowa, arrived here Tuesday to attend the wedding of Miss Bell Gunter and Wm. Price.

Miss Lucy Dixon opened school Monday, after a week's vacation, caused by sickness.

Bert price has rented the L. William's farm now occupied by Mr. Stevens, and will remove his family thither in the early spring. Mr. Stevens and his family will Imigrate to Iowa. They will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens.

The revival meetings in the Paris M. E. church began Monday evening with a fairly good attendance. To hear a fine sermon and music par excellence attend these meetings.

Truly there is a great variety of weather in this climate! One day last week while a large butterfly was enjoying the gentle zephyrs of the open air in Somers a Paris thermometer was broken by the severe cold.

Many Parisians were seen in Union Grove—that Mecca of the adjoining small towns—Saturday despite the rough roads and disagreeable weather.

Paris correspondents are as numerous as flies in a honey jar, but there cannot be too much of a good thing. Paris is a splendid little town and deserves to be well represented in the best newspapers. Let the good work continue.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Jan. 30, 1900.

Mrs. William Gascoigne left on Monday morning for Camp Douglas where she will visit with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Chaffee will soon retire from the farm, having rented Mr. Bullamore's vacant house at the station.

Wood is commanding a higher price at present than has been known in years.

Mrs. E. D. Kohlstedt will leave on Saturday, February 3, for Freeport, Ill., where she will spend two weeks with relatives.

At the business meeting of the Epworth League on Friday evening, George Longmore was elected as delegate to represent the league at the state convention which convenes in Sparta February, 15, to continue three days.

Services are being held at the Methodist church each evening this week, with the exception of Saturday evening.

J. Z. Collier of Union Grove, county agent for the Journal, was seen on our streets Monday morning.

Special meetings are being held at the Methodist church every evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Prof. J. G. Mitchell spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Mr. Frank Thompson of Milwaukee was in the village one day last week.

Miss Delia Bishop, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Capen of Iowa, for some time, returned home on Tuesday. Her nephew, Jay Capen, accompanied her.

Miss Mabel Yule is visiting with friends at Milburn, Ill.

Fred Heddle took in the sights of Chicago Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Biehn spent Thursday at the Pet Stock show in Chicago and visited with Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fink at Forest Glen, on their return.

Gordon R. Mitchell, who came home sick from his work in Kenosha last week, is better.

Mrs. James H. Fink was called to Forest Glen, Ill., on Saturday on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. L. R. Fink.

Miss Nellie Leet of the Racine Business college spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mr. Sinnon was called to Chicago last week on account of the illness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Zilliger.

Albert Longmore spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother at Burlington.

Mrs. W. E. Bain visited with friends at Milburn, Ill., during the past week.

Mr. James E. Spencer spent Friday of last week in Milwaukee.

Mr. W. E. Heidersdorf received a car load of Minnesota flour last week.

Mr. Wm. Middlecamp made a business trip to Chicago last Saturday.

It is rumored there will be several weddings in our burg in the near future.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Jan. 29, 1900.

Miss Anna Gunderson of Burlington, visited at her old home here this week.

Mrs. Walter Fisher of Caldwell, is spending a few days here.

Mrs. N. H. Palmer returned from Racin Wednesday. She reports that her sister, Mrs. A. Harden, is gaining rapidly from her late attack of paralysis.

T. Harden visited friends at Racine the last of the week.

Mrs. J. T. Rice visited her daughters at Burlington the last of the week.

Miss Hazel Clark of Caldwell surprised her young friends last Thursday by being quietly married to Albie Alkinson of East Troy.

Mrs. E. Starky is reported to be very sick.

Presiding Elder Dr. D. C. John of Milwaukee, conducted quarterly meeting services here Sunday.

Our merchants are getting in their spring stock of goods and old winter is getting in his work too, six below zero this morning.

Taxes are about all paid and the farmers begin to wear smiling faces again.

Our mail route has been changed again and have only one mail a day, but in another month we are promised two mails a day.

Henry Kortendiek's little son fell down stairs and hurt his hand quite seriously last Friday.

Mrs. M. Kellogg returned to her home at Janesville Saturday.

NORTH CAPE

North Cape, Wis., Jan. 30, 1900.

Miss Allie Karn of New Berlin spent a few days the past week visiting Miss Flora Apple.

Mrs. Martin of Raymond was in this vicinity last week to get pupils in music.

Mrs. Lund and son visited at Mr. Carlo Watt's Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Johnson and Miss Lizzie Plucker visited at J. H. Kamper's Wednesday.

Chris Johnson is home again from Michigan and says as there is no snow there is no work in the woods.

The funeral of Mr. Mathew Armer was largely attended last Tuesday by relatives and sympathizing friends. Rev. Rasmussen officiated.

Miss Caroline Johnson spent a pleasant week in Chicago, visiting friends there.

Dr. Simmons and Charlie Rahn of Racine were in this burg a couple of days last week.

Miss Karie Christianson is sewing at Mrs. Joe Walker's a few days.

Roy Cheves is again attending the Business college in Racine.

Miss Carrie Jacobson has returned to her home in Wind Lake.

Mr. Frank Overson has purchased eighty acres of the Nevin farm in Dover. Consideration, $3,075.

Mrs. Sinman has had another severe sick spell.

Mr. Chris Andrewson is having quite a large ware house built back of his store.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant, Wis., Jan. 30, 1900.

"The unexpected always happens" somebody says, and it seems to be so while we are prepared during January for cold weather we received the balmy breezes from the south and now after four weeks of delightful weather we are treated to a blizzard, which not only nips ears and toes but makes the roads felt, seen and heard by the travelers on them.

Rev. Miller returned from a visit in Bluearth, Minn.

Miss Gene Nelson spent Sunday with her uncle, Thomas Nelson.

Several of the teachers attended the teachers meeting at Union Grove.

Jane Acklam, who has been ill with the chicken pox, is on the recovery.

A dancing class has been organized at Western Union Junction. About twenty members have joined.

The Crokinole club met last week at George Van Wie's.

Miss Jennie Roskelley, from Raymond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Acklam.

The attendance was small at the church last Sunday on account of the cold weather and bad roads. Services as usual next Sunday.

Mrs. Warner of Western Union Junction returned from a visit in Iowa.

Adjudged Insane.

Anton Novak, formerly of Caledonia, but recently of the county poor house, was adjudged insane last week by the examining physicians appointed, viz.: Dr. Martin of Raymond; Dr. Hanson of North Cape, and Dr. Schnetz of Husher. This is a sad case of misplaced confidence in his own child, for according to the report of the county poor agent, he managed to acquire the title to his father's property and then turned him out with the above result.

The Democratic senators manifest no inclination to discuss the financial question. They understand the issue is closed and all that remains is to enact a measure into law.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at his home in Rochester January 11, 1900, Horace Frost, aged 80 years, 5 months and 13 days. He was a son of Benjamin and Lydia Frost of Dummerton, Windham county, Vermont. He came to this part of the west by way of Chicago and Delevan, most of the way by foot, in 1836, locating a claim on which he toiled almost alone in the wilderness for two years. He returned to Vermont by foot till he reached the Erie canal in October, 1838. He was married to Amanda Bailey of Vermont. He returned with his bride to his claim, living for some time in a log house enduring the hardships of an early settler. They had twelve children, seven of whom are living. Two sons and two daughters with a number of grandchildren, are living in Kansas, and two daughters and one son in Wisconsin.

He and his aged wife, who at the present writing is seriously ill, have lived to see and enjoy to a large extent the development of science for almost a century.

He was taken away even as ripened grain "falleth before the sickle, when length of days and the infirmities of the body seemed to call for his end."

Early in life he united with the Close Communion Baptist church and so rigid and intense was his belief in the mode of worship he embraced at that time, that at this advanced age his opinion was not always appreciated.

He was anxious to reach his 90th milestone but alas, his work was finished, his course was run. He has gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The funeral services were appropriately conducted by Dr. Eaton, pastor of the Congregational church.

The pall bearers were: G. M. Healey, O. J. Merrill, A. J. Russell, B. F. Hewitt, Wm. Rowe and A. J. Robinson.

"We bend o'er a coffined form
And our tears fell softly down;
We looked our last on the aged face,
With its look of peace, its patient grace
And hair like a silver crown.

We touched our hands to the clay cold hands
From life's long labor at rest;
And among the blossoms white and sweet
We noted a bunch of golden wheat
Clasped close to the silent breast.

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom
Of a land where falls no tears,
The ripened wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of the years.

As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life,
God looks for some garnered grains of good,
From the ripe harvest that shining stood,
But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go,
Not only with blossoms sweet,
Not bent with doubt and burdened with fears and dry dead husks of wasted years,
But laden with golden wheat."

The remains were interred in the Rochester Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

BERRYVILLE.

Berryville, Wis., Jan. 29, 1900.

Rev. Mr. Colestead preached a very interesting sermon about the boyhood of Christ. What a beautiful example we have set before us and how sad it is to think so few of us are trying to follow our Guide, and do what we know is right.

Mr. Charles Bose is about the same.

School is progressing the same as usual.

The Young Peoples' Aid society are going to hold a foot social Friday evening, February 2. All are cordially invited to come and have a good time. Supper will be served and a short program will be rendered. Election of officers will also take place. The social will be held at William Bose's.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wis., Jan. 22, 1900.

The ladies calico carnival was an eventful affair in all respects. The receipts amounted to $10. The ladies wish to thank all who so bountifully donated towards the supper.

Mr. E. Hauseltine spent part of the past week with his family here.

A number from here attended the band concert at Waterford last Friday night and report an enjoyable time.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Chicago Times-Herald: Adjutant General Corbin was asked how in his opinion the American army would get along if it were confronted with the task which the British are now struggling with.

"A good deal better than the British," he replied, without hesitation. "We have better officers, a better staff, and above all, we have better soldiers. Our men are more adaptable to local conditions, better fighters in all sorts of ground and warfare. The trouble with the British is that too many of their officers are inexperienced and too many of their men are soft. They have had no real fighting against first-class troops since the Crimean war. But their bravery and persistency are most admirable. Give them a little time and they will crush the Boers into the earth."

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Cor. Clinton and Jackson streets, Chicago, Ill. Sold by Kirkby, druggist, 405 Sixth street, Racine, Wis.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Jan. 31, 1900.

The Methodist donation for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. John Wills is to be held at Woodman hall next Wednesday eevning, Feb. 7, 1900.

F. M. Benedict of Waupaca, advertising agent for the Wisconsin Central R. R. gave a fine sterbopticon lecture at the hall Saturday evening, at which over 200 views of Northern Wisconsin were shown also a description of the soil and crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Powles of Evansville, Rock Co., Wis., came here Wednesday to attend the Gunter-Price wedding and to visit with their brothers H. G. and W. G. Powles.

Mrs. Guy Nicholson who has been very sick the past week is somewhat better.

Mrs. N. R. McFarland, is recovering slowly from a severe attack of sickness. Mrs. Asby of Racine is with her at present.

G. B. Lincoln Post No. 215 have received an invitation from Fred S. Lovell Post 230 of Kenosha to attend the dedication of the soldiers monument on Memorial day, May 30.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Morey celebrated the 27th anniversary of their married life yesterday.

It is expected that Frank Kiddle will arrive home on Thursday of this week from a two months visit with relatives and friends in England.

Mrs. Hulett is improving slowly after recent illness.

Minton Bros. sawed wood for Peter De Groot the first of the week.

The report that Georgie Rohde had got lost during the recent storm, between their home and the grocery store proved premature, as he was found in S. Moe's store, taking advantage of a warm stove.

A. A. Giddings is the authority for the above statement.

Harvey Horton made a business trip to Chicago on Monday.

Fred H. Dixon and George B. Lincoln went to Racine Wednesday and put in the day in gymnasium practice.

WASTE HEAPS AS FORTIFICATIONS.

"Even if they are now driven back," said Samuel Stockton, of Johannesburg, who is in this country waiting for a cessation of hostilities, to a New York Tribune representative, "I do not believe that the Boers have as yet fought the great battle of the war, or even that this fight will occur in the mountain passes into their country. Not even Laing's Nek is more impregnable than Johannesburg, or, rather, than Johannesburg can easily be made to be. I do not know that it would be strictly corect to say that Johannesburg is naturally defended, and yet her impregnable condition is not due to any effort or intent to make her so, but has come accidentally and as an incident to the mining that has been caried on there.

"The Rand belt of mines stretches for a full thirty miles between Johannesburg and the invading force at intervals of between a quarter and a half mile apart. At each mine are tailing heaps—that is, the mounds of bround up rock and debris, from which the gold has been extracted. These tailings, which are of remendous height and breadth, and much resemble in size and contour the waste heaps outside of the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania, are each and all practically impregnable natural forts, which the short distance they lie apart, with cannons mounted on them, would make it absolutely impossible for the British to penetrate between. On the other hand, they cannot be battered down, and to attack them with artillery would be simply to waste ammunition, for the shells would be lost. Let them explode in any part of the mound, the shifting slag would immediately fill up the hollow thus made, and the pile would be as before. Absolutely no advantage would accrue to the attacking party.

"Just to give you an idea of how great a quantity of these tailings there must be, take the following calculation: There are mills with, say, five thousand stamps, in the Transvaal, which have been running steadily for five years. They, or a large part of them, have really been running longer, but for the sake of argument we will put it at five years. That means there are sufficient tailings adjacent to Johannesburg to construct a fortification 20 feet wide by 6 feet in height from that point continuously to Cape Town, and even further."

PRICES RAISED ON BIBLES.

Chicago Times-Herald: Representatives from five eastern concerns engaged in the manufacture of bibles and other literature were in Chicago, and in making new contracts with the local dealers advanced the price of the cheaper grade of Bibles from 10 to 15 per cent. "This is not the result of any trust or combination", said a representative of one of the eastern firms. "Bibles had been reduced in price by the effect of competition, and they have been advanced by force of circumstances. Paper has advanced about one-third over its former cost, and other bindery material has been similarly affected." Booksellers of Chicago are not surprised by the advanced rate of prices. The Bible manufacturers for several months have issued their warnings. "There will be no perceptible change in the price of our goods," said W. E. O'King of the Western Methodist Book Concern. "The slight revision in the scale of prices which has been submitted by the eastern representatives will not make it necessary for us to advance the cost of a single book to our customers." Other dealers will maintain the old prices.

SETTING IT RIGHT.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, rescues the question of tariff legislation for our new possessions from the depths into which the question had fallen. The commencing avalanches of objections to the idea of constituting free trade between our islands and our home country has apparantly affected an entrance into the minds of a number of eminent gentlemen at Washington, and the rather singular selfishness of people objecting to considering the welfare of outside people as against the welfare of themselves at home, may have induced some of our legislators to have an idea people had entirely forgotten the objective lessons conveyed to them in political campaigns as to the glories of protective tariffs and the protection of home manufactures and the American farmer and agriculturist. No amount of argument is going to convince the majority of American citizens that these islands of ours are part and parcel of the United States to share in the same tariff bed and other protective forms as regards constituting them into territories and then later on states. A vast majority of the people will insist that these islands are possessions to be governed as such, certainly a government consistent with liberty and the freedom of the subject as enjoyed at home, but not possessions to come in as territories and come under the same tariff we do at home.

Senator Platt seems to have adopted the right idea. His resolutions, says the New York Press, "set the dependencies aside and apart as political and economic entities. They give ample opportunities in the American market. A 20 per cent differential over all other tropical producers is as good as 100 for trade purposes. But they keep in existence that tariff which is the sign of the separation of the American union from all the rest of the world, which is the symbol of its exclusive nationality, and they recognize the birthright preference of those within that tariff to all the world outside. Thus they make possible an illimitable expansion of the American system without the adulteration and enfeeblement of its constitution. They preserve us from that horror, which has loomed larger in every clear vision since the Hawaiian bill was first introduced, of becoming a huddled conglomerate of polygot and polyethnic states, taking in every odd and end of finished empires from Costa Rica to Java. Properly, they withdraw delegates of these dependencies from participation in the national councils.

This is a truly Republican measure—the first, we regret to say, which has yet been introduced on this topic in either house. It is the direct opposite of the Democratic doctrine which, in pursuance of a policy now celebrating its centenary, has embraced every opportunity of cheapening American citizenship for the purpose of securing the cheap citizen's vote.

It is a measure which would secure the unanimous support of the party, and hence could be passed promptly, to the immediate relief of the Porto Ricans. If it is not accepted the conclusion will be difficult to resist that the relief of the Porto Ricans is not the real object of those who have made this attack by brute force, stubborn, stolid, voiceless and unreasoning, upon the American protective system."

This amendment of Senator Platt introduced last week in the senate provides for a reduction of duties on Puerto Rican products of 20 per cent and strikes out the provision of the Foraker bill allowing a delegate from Puerto Rico in congress. It is based on the opposition of the senator and several of his colleagues to any step which would allow the island to be treated as a part of our territory, within the United States.

IOWA AFTER TRAIN ROBBERS.

If the Iowa legislature passes the death penalty bill for train robbers it will have made a distinctive advance, but it has been pointed out that a bill which recognizes no classes in this crime or rather degrees, may result in a failure in being enforced later on. The bill provides after describing what train robbing is, that the penalty shall be death or imprisonment for life, but the trouble is, says a Chicago paper, "that it makes no provisions for degrees in the offense. Public sentiment as a rule is against capital punishment, as is shown by the number of states that have abolished it—Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Two hundred years ago scores of offenses in England were punished by death. But now people have become more clement. It would be difficult to secure conviction of train robbers sometimes when the jury knew that they must either acquit or else send the accused to death or life imprisonment. In homicide and assault the law recognizes various degrees, and there should be such in the train robbery law. The robbing of passengers without intent to kill should not be punished by death, although wrecking may deserve the penalty. Arson in the first degree is punished with death in many states, but Maryland is the only one that punishes every variety of arson with death. On that account conviction for arson is rare in Maryland. The advocates of capital punishment for train robbery should take care lest they enact a law that will become a dead letter."

The weather has been singular this winter. While this continent has been enjoying an open winter, Europe has had intense cold, and the southern hemisphere unusual intense heat.



Does your headache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

FATALLY INJURED.

Only Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schilling Falls and Sustains Injuries From Which He Died.

Emil Schilling, 9 years of age, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schilling, of No. 1200 Douglas avenue, died at 3 o'clock this morning, from the results of an injury sustained in a fall yesterday afternoon Emil was wolking near the old site of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Company when he stepped into a hole and fell down a slight embankment, striking the earth with his head. He thought nothing of the fall at the time and it did not even bruise his flesh. He walked home and at night complained of a pain in the head and laid down. During the evening he gradually grew worse and at ten was quite bad. Drs. Collins and Meachem were called and as the night advanced the condition of the boy became worse and alarming. Everything that medical skill could suggest was done, but death ended his sufferings at 3 o'clock this morning. The boy had been sick off and on for a long time and the fall in all probability burst a blood vessel, causing internal hemorrhage and ended his life. Emil was an only son and the idol of his parents and a favorite with his playmates. It is a sad blow to father and mother and they will have the sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. Time of funeral will be announced.

THE BOERS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Pitchfork" Tillman, "Billy" Mason, Bailey of Texas, Lentz of Ohio, Sulzer of New York and Champ Clark of Missouri sympathize with the Boers. Still, this should not be permitted to work a prejudice against the Boers. They can't help it, poor fellows.

The New York senate has resolved it will not consider any measures during this present session having for their enacting clause women's suffrage. The legislators may have privately resolved but to thus publicly and gratuitously insult thousands of good women in the United States supporting the cause of female suffrage, no matter how mistaken they may be, is a great mistake.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh, all treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. Wm. R. Kirkby, 403 Sixth St.; City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—9.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Chicago Markets.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing. Jan. 30	Closing. Jan. 24
Wheat—					
May	68⅝	69	67⅝	67⅞	68⅝
July	69¾	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	67¾
Corn—					
May	33	33	32¾	32¾	33⅛
July	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Oats—					
May	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
July	22⅞	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝
Pork—					
May	10 67	10 70	10 60	10 62	10 62
July	10 75	10 77	10 70	10 70	10 72
Ribs—					
May	5 92	5 92	5 85	5 87	5 92
July	6 00	6 07	5 93	5 95	6 00
Lard—					
May	5 72	5 72	5 67	5 67	5 67
July	5 77	5 80	5 72	5 72	....

Received.		Estimates.
30,000	Hogs	38,000
45	Wheat	38
463	Corn	375
271	Oats	185

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—receipts, 3,000.

Hogs—receipts, 30,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000.

Grain, Flour and Feed

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, Jan 31 1899

Flour—		
Minn. Patent	$	3 95
" Best Spring		3 50
" Rye		2 80@3 00
Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	68
Wheat No 2		65
Wheat No 3		60
Oats		24@25
Corn		32
Barley		35@ 45
Rye		52@ 54½
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton	$	15 00
Bran, per ton		14 75
Corn meal		16 00
Oats and Corn, ground		14 50
Produce—		
Butter	$	18@22
Eggs		18
Cheese		11@12½
Hay		9 00@ 12 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$	1 20@1 50
Potatoes		30@ 35
Beans		2 00@2 00
Onions		30@35
Meats—		
Beef on foot	$	3 87½ 4 40
Hogs on foot		4 50@ 4 60
Lard		7@ 8
Calves		5 00@6 50
Sheep		3 25@4 50
Lambs		3 00@4 60
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	10
Chickens		8
Seeds—		
Flax	$	1 56
Clover		7 00@8 25
Timothy		2 30@2 70
Wool		
Wool	$	19@23
Hides—		
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb		8½@8½
Green No 2, " "		7½@7½
Cured, No 1, " "		10@10½
Cured, No 2, " "		9@9½
Calfskins—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	12½@12½
Green, No 2, " "		10½@10½
Kips—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	10@11
Green, No 2, " "		9@10

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams, 114; American, 146; United States, 47; Wells Fargo, 123.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg. 102½; U. S. 3s, reg. 109¼; U. S. 2s coup. 110¼; U. S. new 4s reg. 133; U. S. new 4s coup. 134; U. S. old 4s reg. 114¾; U. S. old 4s coup. 114¾; U. S. 5s reg. 112; U. S. 5s coup. 113¾; Dist. of Col. 3 65 s 119; La new con 4s 105½; N. Carolina, 6s 127; N. Carolina 4s, 98; Tenn. new sett 3s, 95; Va centuries, 85; Va deferred, 5.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Creamery, fancy prints, per lb, 25c; extras 24c; firsts, 20c; seconds, 18c; roll, 15@16c; dairy, selections 19@20c lines 15@17c; packing, 14@15c; grease, 5@8c; whey, 9@11c. There is a moderate demand, but prices are unchanged, offerings being ample. On the board there were sales of extras at 23½c, but transactions were not heavy; receipts 11,305 lbs.

Cheese—American full cream, October flats 12@13½c; November, 11@11½c; brick 10@10½c; Limburger, 10½@11c; Swiss drum, 12½@13c; block, 13@13½c; No. 2, 10½@11c. Business is fair and prices unchanged, except for American, which is lower; winter made brick and limburger brings 1@1½ below fall stock; receipts 2,400 lbs.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz 15c, loss-off cases returned; held, 10@11c; cold storage, 9@10c; do seconds, 5@6c as to quality. More activity prevails and prices are held higher under an improved demand for cold storage stock, which is diminishing in quantity, but no quotable change is apparent in values; receipts 109 cases.

MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton, 4@6c for dressed. Lambs 8c. A firm feeling prevails.

Poultry—Live—There is little doing, the cold weather compels dealers to keep their stock inside, which checks business; price sare held firmly. Spring chickens per lb, 8c; old hens, 7½c old roosters 6c; turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 9c. Dressed—Is in light supply and the market continues strong, with a brisk demand for everything, except frozen stock, which sells slowly at a discount of ½@1c. Spring chickens, choice well dressed per lb, 8c; old hens, 8c; inferior, 5@7c; ducks, 9@10c; common and heavy 8½@9c; inferior, 7@8c. Turkeys, 9c; light weights, 9½@10c; stuffed, 11c; inferior, 7@8c.

Veal—Continues in brisk demand and moderate supply and the market is strong. Frozen sell 1@c less. Prices of stock in good order range at 6½@10c.

Dressed Hogs—Are quoted at 5.50@5.75 for light; extra heavy weighing 200@400 lbs 5.00@5.35. The market is strong and higher, and the supply is light.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice upland 9.00@9.50 per ton on track; inferior to fair do 5.50@8.00; No. 1 timothy do 10.00@10.50; choice 10.75@11.25; No. 2 do 8.00@9.50; clover and mixed do 7.50@8.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 5.50@7.50. Business is fairly active and prices are held firmly.

Straw—Oats per ton on track 4.00@4.50; rye do 5.00@6.00; wheat do 4.00@4.50. Offerings and demand light.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Hides—Cured No 1 trimmed 8½@9¾c; No. 2 do, 8½@8¾c; No. 1 green tanned 7½@7¾c; No. 2 do 6½@6¾c; calfskins, G. S. best 12½@12½c; No. 2 do 10½@10¾c; pelts 20@25c per lb for estimated amount of wool on each pelt.

Wool—Unwashed. Coarse 21c; medium, 1/4@3/8 blood 22c; fine 19@20c. Washed: Coarse, 26@27c; medium, 27@28c; fine, 29@ 26c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks ¼@⅓ off.

POTATOES.

Potatoes—Out of store at 35@40c per bu. on track, 25@35c. Trade is dull and the market is easy.

OLD VEGETABLES.

Beets—Per bbl 60@75c; per bush 25c. Cabbage—Home-grown 4.00@7.00 per 100; red 6.00@8.00; Holland per ton 18.00@20.00. Celery Root—Per doz 10@20c. Dry onions—Per bush 30@35c.

Note circulation of the bank of France at the opening of January—$832,599,000—was the largest in the history of the institution.

In the quarter ending Dec. 31, total public revenue in Great Britain increased $4,775,000 over 1899. Of this increase, $1,000,000 was in customs receipts, $1,600,000 in excise, and $1,000,000 in stamp duties.

The Simla government in India is pushing the project for an imperial Bank of India. This is one reason why its purchase of gold for a reserve is so persistent. Other banks in India and the mercantile community there as a whole are strenuously opposing the scheme.

The statement of Northwestern's gross earnings for December shows a total of $3,224,899, or but $18,735 over the corresponding figures in 1898. The gain is equal to hardly ½ per cent.

Private cables from Paris were very conflicting, some reporting no damage at all to the new French prospects for wheat, others asserting there was some injury, 20 per cent, in the northern, 5 per cent, in the southern district.

On the recent bulge in the local wheat market, it is claimed, the northwest has been a liberal seller against spot wheat held up there.

The world's production of gold is placed at $388,000,000. The most notable increases have been Australia $18,000,000, British possessions of the northwest $5,000,000, United States of America $8,000,000.

Chemical examinations made in the laboratory of the United States of Urbana, Ill., have shown that soil in which for twenty-four years Indian corn has been annually raised showed fifty per cent. more exhaustion than soil on which for the same length of time there had been a rotation of crops, no manure having been used in either case.

Official reports on pig iron production in Germany during 1899 show 8,029,306 tons as against 7,902,737 tons in 1898.

Boerbohm estimates the average weekly English requirements of wheat from foreign countries for the remainder of the season to Sept. 1 at 3,400,000 bush. and Dornbusch's estimate is 3,320,000 bush.

Reports for the year 1899 show that during that year 3,500 tons of American lard and pork were imported by way of Marseilles, the American importations constituting 95 per cent. of the total.

The gold reserve the last of the week was $218,884,177.

AUCTION SALE—ON TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1900, Edward Stephens Sr., will sell his horses, 25 head of cattle, 60 sheep, hogs, 200 chickens, farm machinery, produce, household furniture etc. One-fourth mile west of Paris Corners 4 miles south of Union Grove or 3 miles east of Brighton Village. 16jan12.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FARM IN seventy acres three miles south of city limits and one mile from Berryville. Address F. K. Piper, Racine.

FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES FOR sale within three miles of city limits Address X 22, Weekly Journal office. nov1[illegible]mo

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR
BELLAVITA

Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills. A perfectly safe and guaranteed treatment for all skin disorders. Restores the bloom of youth to faded faces. 10 days' treatment $1; 30 days' $2.00, by mail. Send for circular. Address,
NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago
100 Tabs 25 cts. Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth street, Racine

The Racine Journal. PART TWO

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 36

BRITISH CAPTURE SPION KOP

Position Still Held by Warren Who is Under Heavy Shell Fire by the Boers.

BATTLE STILL RAGES THERE

Plenty of Stiff Fighting Yet Cut Out for Relief Forces—Buller Says the One Order of the Day is "Advance"—Denounces Boer Warfare.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The war office issued the following from Spearman's camp, dated at 12:10 this morning: Warren's troops Tuesday night occupied Spion kop, surprising a small garrison, who fled. It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked especially by a very annoying shell fire. I fear that our casualties are considerable. I have to inform you, with regret, that Gen. Woodgate has been dangerously wounded. Warren is of the opinion he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. The men are in splendid condition.

Boers Fight to Retake Spion Kop.

The jubilation over Warren's achievement in capturing Spion kop was chastened by the realization that his success was only provisional, as it appears clear at the time Buller's message was sent that the Boers had not abandoned a hope of recapturing the position.

Nevertheless a heavy load of anxiety has been removed from the nation and there is a general expectation that as the British have succeeded in keeping the hill all day, they can manage to retain it until Warren plants guns enough on it to dominate the Boer trenches to the right and left. The best informed people realize that Buller still has a task ahead of him calling for the most dogged persistence and untiring attack, and that difficulties will increase as the position develops.

Advance the Order of the Day.

In Buller's orders to his troops, the substance of which has already been cabled the Associated Press, after warning them to beware of false orders, he concluded "Our generals will only give one order, namely, "Advance" should any one at any time be surprised by a volley at close quarters, he must remember that the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy, for the one thing the enemy cannot stand is hand-to-hand fight. This war has been forced for the lowest and basest motives, by an enemy who use every means of treachery, deceit and conspiracy, to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as the cause requires."

SCHWAN'S DARING MOVE

Flanks Filipinos by Lowering Men Down Steep River Banks--Gen. Wheeler Enroute for Home.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—Part of Schwan's column of six companies with artillery, drove five hundred insurgents from their entrenchments at Sandiego, near San Pablo on Sunday. The enemy officially reported they had lost 67 killed and many wounded. Our casualties were one killed and fourteen wounded.

Another battalion while executing a flank movement came upon a hundred rebels in an entrenched position and routed them, killing fifteen.

The Americans had two wounded. Schwan moved against Majayjay, Laguna province on Tuesday. He found the position almost impregnable, but by lowering the men down a steep river bank by ropes, he flanked the enemy, and drove them out. Part of his command proceeded to Santa Cruz, killing six insurgents.

General Wheeler and his daughter left on Wednesday for home.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

BUNKIRK, N. Y. Jan. 25.—Fire started in the Pan American hotel at Fredonia near here at 3 o'clock this morning and destroyed a number of residences and other buildings, including the power house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia street car company, and all its cars, causing a suspension of traffic between the two places. The loss was two hundred thousand. Alice Huntington and W. L. Brelzcki were burned to death.

Engraved cards and invitations at the Journal office.

RACINE GETS RE-UNION OF THE OLD SETTLERS.

The Annual Picnic of the Racine County Old Settler's Society Will be Held in Racine This Year.

The people of Racine are making an earnest move toward having the next annual reunion of the Racine County Old Settlers held in Racine next June. Subscription papers are out and being liberally signed by citizens. It is intended to have two brass bands and the very best attractions ever seen at an Old Settlers picnic, in fact President A. F. Dutton states that he will beat any Barnum day known. The Racine Athletic grounds, Slausondale park and all of the surrounding grounds have been donated free of charge. From now on President Dutton will devote his time to making the arrangements, and it is safe to say that ten thousand people will be at the picnic, including old settlers from Milwaukee, Kenosha and other cities. Soon he will solicit advertisements for the annual book which will be more attractive than ever, and it is safe to say not a merchant in the city will refuse to take space. More particulars will be given of the arrangements from day to day. Under all of the circumstances it will be expected that the people of Union Grove will cheerfully co-operate with the people of Racine to make the affair a success.

UNION GROVE MUDDLE.

Residents of the Village Enjoying a Spirited Controversy on Account of the Fire Department.

A prominent resident of the village of Union Grove was in the city this morning and stated that Racine was not the only city or town in the county that could stir up a sensation in its police or fire department. The residents of that place have been enjoying a very lively tilt on account of the hose and wrenches being taken from the engine house and placed in a mill, and that when fire broke out in a barn and threatened the village there was a mixed up mess.

The fire engine house is located at least two blocks from the mill. For some reason a portion of the hose was removed from the engine house to the mill, together with wrenches. A fire broke out in a barn. The hose cart was hauled to the fire and hose laid, but there was no wrenches to attach hose to the hydrants. Volunteer firemen hurried to the mill for more hose and arrived at the scene. They had forgotten the wrenches and then there was a hustling around for monkey wrenches, or any other old wrench. In the meantime the hose was got together, and it was found that they were too short, hacked back and to and that the gaskets were lost. Then the hose was taken apart and put together right and soon the fire, which had spread to another barn, was subdued.

The mix-up caused any amount of feeling, and when the village board held a meeting Monday night there was a rehot discussion and resulted in a motion being carried that hereafter no person should remove hose or wrenches from the engine house.

WILL RE-ELECT BABCOCK.

Wisconsin Congressman to be Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The joint caucus of the Republicans of the senate and house congressional campaign committee and the Wisconsin members and other delegations will soon get together and choose their member of the congressional committee. It is presumed that Representative Babcock will be re-elected and that he will again be chairman of the congressional committee, although there has been little discussion of the subject. Mr. Babcock has said that he does not wish again to be chairman of the committee, but it is understood that he will serve if he is chosen. The caucus of the Republicans of the senate and house to be held Tuesday will outline the plans of the campaign, and preliminary to the organization of the committee the delegations from the different states will choose their representative on the committee.

Will Act as a Unit.

While members of the Wisconsin house delegation are still in doubt as to the course to be pursued in the vote on the Roberts case, no meeting of the delegation having yet been held, the indications are that the matter will be so adjusted in the house that the delegation will vote as a unit with a majority of the Republicans in the body. It was thought a meeting of the Wisconsin members would be held today, to discuss this and other questions, but it was not called.

DRAWING A FINE DISTINCTION.

Kansas City Star: The Chicago aldermen who propose to enact an ordinance offering a bounty of $200 on footpads and burglars that are brought in dead make an ethical distinction between municipal boodlerism and common robbery that will strike the public as being rather curious.

1000 ARMED MEN DETERMINED THAT JUSTICE BE DONE

Kentucky Republicans Armed With Winchesters Journey to Frankfort to Demand Fair Play.

STATE GUARDS AMONG THEM

Intense Feeling Exists Among Many Republicans Who Insist That Goebel Democrats Shall Not Unseat Members of Their Party.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Times Stars Frankfort Ky. Special says: Eight hundred men, armed with Winchesters arrived in the city today. They were all on arrival provided with badges bearing the portrait of Governor Taylor. They stacked arms in the yard of the state house and went off to get breakfast.

A special from Barbourville and Mt. Vernon speak of the departure of large numbers of men last night for Frankfort.

Mount Vernon dispatch says a company of the state guards mustered in last week was to go to be uniformed and equipped after reaching Frankfort.

Adjutant General Collier states that he had no knowledge of the men coming. Many of the visitors were members of the state guard.

Not Soldiers Says Gov. Taylor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25.—A special train bearing over a thousand men carrying Winchester rifles, arrived at Frankfort, at 8:30 this morning. They were from the counties of Bell, Allen, Knox, Harlem, Whitley, Metcalf, Edmundson.

Governor Taylor stated to the Associated Press that they were not soldiers. He disclaimed any knowledge of the identity or purpose of the armed visitors.

Ex-Secretary of State Finley addressed the visitors from the steps of the state house. He said the object of the gathering was to see justice done.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions.

The Committee's Protest.

The committee drafted a demand and remonstrance which will be presented to the legislature today. It reminds the members of the legislature that they are the creatures of the voters of the state from whom they derive authority.

It reminds them that there is peril in the situation and that calmness, prudence and wisdom are necessary that truth and justice may prevail.

It beseeches them to remember that the powers lent them by the people at the polls included jurisdiction to decide judicially, not otherwise, the peoples than expressed will, not their present political preference.

It implores them not on slight or technical pretexts or flimsy or trivial causes to permit the supervision of the will of the people.

Call in Democratic Sheriffs.

The lower house met at eleven. On motion of Cantrell the Democratic leader excluded all except the ladies from the chamber. A rumor is in circulation, though denied, that Judge Cantrell of the circuit court, has summoned all the Democratic deputy sheriffs of the state to Frankfort.

Conflict is Imminent.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A Times Star Special from Lexington, speaking of the movement of armed men from Southwestern Kentucky to Frankfort says:

They will be present at Frankfort tomorrow, when the Goebel men will attempt forcing action on the contests over the seats in the house. It is given out, that those Republicans will serve notice on the Goebel members that they don't intend seeing Republicans who have been honestly elected thrown out for a Goebel Democrat. This would cause Speaker Trimble to order the lobbies and galleries of the entire state house cleared, which it is believed would precipitate a conflict.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

New York Press: You can always tell a married man by the way he can tell that you're not.

There is only one thing worse to the average woman than to be talked about, and that is not to be.

When a man is a member of her church, a woman will never let her husband say that he isn't a Christian.

Life to a man is a duel between him and his enemies; life to a woman is a duel between her and her friends.

Probably lots of men have been made liars by their parents teaching them to say they didn't want any more after they had had one piece of pie.

It is an interesting thing to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing.

A SLAP-DASH SOCIOLOGIST.

A New York Paper Dissects Rev. Dr. Smith's Utterances.

New York Times: The world would be beter off if all women were turned out of their jobs tomorrow. I would expect school teachers and perhaps a few other classes. One of the greatest evils of modern civilization, I think, is the woman wage-earner. Her existence is a crime against natural laws. Nature intended man to be producer, woman the consumer. Some women, it's true, won't marry. Some women should never marry, but you can't organize society upon the exceptions to its law. The healthy woman, the woman of the majority, should marry, if she can get a husband, and she would be much better able to find a husband if she had not reduced men's wages by her industrial competition.—The Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, of the Department of Sociology, Minesota state university.

It would be unscientific to talk in that way about oxen or honey bees or oysters. Even man has individuality, and women are full of it. Sweeping generalizations may be permitted to the ethnologist, who has to deal with whole races of men; or to the anthropologist, whose subject is all men through all the ages. Sociology has for its field the relations of man to his fellow-man. There the infinite details that make up the sum of human conduct are the very subject matter of inquiry. A detail so important as the unlikeness of temperament or circumstance that makes men and women differ from each other in inclination or behavior cannot be disregarded by the conscientious student of human society.

Nobody but a very raw and dusty sociologist would denounce wage-earning by women as a crime against natural laws, and then try to limp away from the consequences of his assertion by declaring that society cannot be organized upon exceptions to its laws. You might as well declare that all apples are white, treating red apples as exceptions for which it is not worth while to formulate a law, as to try to ignore the very great number whom from preference or mischance remain single and without male support.

It is doubtless, better for society that women single and unprovided for should support themselves than that they should be cared for as paupers out of the earnings of men. That is where Dr. Smith's sociology breaks down. The number of women who have no natural protector cannot be sensibly diminished by preaching duty and obligation of marriage. Their existence is a condition that confronts the sociologist. The fact that many or most of them will get work and become wage-earners must be accepted as another condition. If as competitors of man in the labor market they diminish his opportunities and his wages, that is another condition to be recognized. If man had the field to himself, without female competition, he would not be much more inclined than he is now, to offer himself in marriage. The bread and butter question is only one of the many factors that determine the ratio of the single to the married.

If man cannot hold his own against the competition of women, he is poor stuff, and entitled to no pity. Women, however, his now and then need to be protected against woman. There is one class of female competition that is not fair. We mean the young women who live at home and pay no board because their parents are able to support them, yet who seek and obtain employment in order to get money for finery and luxuries. They are content to work for very low wages, because they have no living expenses; and their appearance in the market has a tendency to fix the wage rate at figures which involve wretchedness and semi-starvation for the girl who has to support herself altogether.

CHEAPER FARES IN CITIES.

Boston Globe: About everybody's investments today are confronted by the unknowable possibilities of new inventions. A company is said to have been incorporated in New York which proposes to put out immediately 200 carriages and 100 omnibusses, some of them to be operated by electricity, some by air power and others by gasoline.

This concern, which has the backing of some very solid capitalists, will carry people for 3 cents on omnibusses, while very low fares are announced for the easy riding rubber tired carriages which will be stationed broadcast.

The constant tendency of the new motive forces is to cheapen fares. Until some "combine" can be organized that is big enough to control everything that moves on wheels this tendency will continue. No combination can quite forestall the possibilities of new labor-saving inventions. But how shall we get along in a horseless world? How will our cities seem when every vehicle in the streets moves on silent rubber tires and the stillness of death pervades the now noisy streets? Just before we get that far some other new and startling invention may sweep the whole board. Progress is eternal.

The olive crop in Italy, France, and Spain is practically a failure, writes Consul Skinner from Marseilles.

SHELLING BODIES FROM COFFINS

Peter Seibert Tells of Grewsome Sights Witnessed in Bombardment of Spanish Church.

INCIDENTS ON FIRING LINE

Lot of the Volunteer as Contrasted With That of the Regular—Constant Drilling Kept Up—One Term of Enlistment Quite Sufficient.

The following is the contents of another letter written by Peter H. Seibert of this city, but now in the Philippines fighting "goo-goos". Peter tells what he thinks of army life and says that if all the privates were turned loose, there would not be a Filipino on the Island in two weeks time.

San Pedro, Manila, P. I., Dec. 8, '99.

Friend Charlie:—

Your welcome letter reached me yesterday and I was more than pleased to hear from you. It found me well and I hope these few lines will find you the same.

We now have a good camp ground. That is something that has been rather scarce here, and we don't know how long we will remain, as we cannot figure on more than a day ahead. The caraboo is rather slow, but they are animals that are all right in mudy weather as they are much stronger than the mule and can stand more hardship.

Where we are now, there are some great sights. Near us there are two churches that the Spanish occupied about a year ago, using the place to store ammunition. They doubtless thought it would be safe, but the Americans taught them different, as our forces trained a few guns of a detachment of artillery on it and you ought to see the place now. It looks as if a cyclone had struck it the same time the shells did. The Spanish also had in the place of worship a number of vaults, containing over forty caskets filled with dead, and when the artillery bombarded the place, the caskets were broken and now they are all over the place. When entering the place you have to step over a casket containing the corpse of a woman with one of her limbs hanging in a mangled form, over the sides. Other places the bodies are piled up five feet high, bones laying all around. On returning to camp the other day, after visiting this chamber of horor, I took with me a human rib. As it was about mess time, you ought to see the fellows give me the chase. It does not look right to see the unfortunate ones not buried. The soldiers often go and turn the different remains over and look for relics, but they have all gone long ago. The stench is terrible and is smells more like a slaughter house than anything else.

We are kept rather busy and find plenty of work. When we are not building trenches, they keep us a drilling. After returning from some of the drills we have, all the rebels could come into our lines as wanted to, and half of the men would not be able to stop them on acount of being tired out.

If ever I enlist in the army again, you can rest assured that it would not be in the volunteers, the Regulars are good enough for me.

All the new regiments are here now and I suppose Rickeman is among them, but I might never see him. We are lucky to see our own regiment. I have not seen our regiment together in a month. We are now strung along a trench, each company about a mile apart.

Rickeman will be all right as a captain and can thank his stars he is not a private, but officers have to "hike" as much as we do, and use horses very little.

When we have a little spare time, we have a picnic with the monkeys. How we do chase them, and how hard it is to our company. They will get away and run away up into a bamboo tree and when they think they are cornered they will jump from the top and run like the devil.

The other day the captain put us weeding the company street and a drill ground. When we went to look at the weeds they were peanuts, and I nearly killed myself eating green peanuts. They grow just like potatoes and are about twenty-five in a hill.

There is all kinds of fruit here, but I do not know what kinds they are, so I do not eat anything, in the line of fruit, except bananas, oranges and cocoanuts. It looks nice to see the large banana trees some have large bunches and others are in a beautiful blossom. Each bunch, when blossoming, being nearly as large as a bushel basket.

It does not seem as though it was nearly Christmas, is appears more like July as the thermometer registers over a hundred in the shade. The birds are singing around and they are srange birds to us. Some are all colors of the rainbow. There are also a lot of parrots here. We have them in the company. We have native dogs and some we brought with us. A racoon we took along is doing fine, but I think he is getting tired waiting for winter to come around. If I had a photographic outfit and knew how to work it, I could make a fortune making pictures.

Well, we are only a couple of miles from the enemy and they come around nights to disturb us and to keep us from sleeping by firing into us, but I have become so used to them, I don't mind the "goo-goos" at all, and when they begin their devilment at nights, I do not get out of bed unless ordered.

Seven men, all from the 27th Infantry were killed the other night two miles from us, and a week ago, a 27th Infantryman was shot eight times by his own outpost before they recognized him as an America soldier. He is still living. A few days before that two of the 27th were killed, and they are having hard luck. But they are a wild bunch of fellows as we remember them from Frisco. While there, they were always fighting among themselves all the time, and it was nothing to see them carry a man in a blanket with his head broke. Well, that's army life.

When any of our men get a quarreling, our captain makes them go and fight it out. So far, I have had no trouble, and have not missed a roll call since I joined the army.

They have some heavy fines here, as high as sixty dollars for calling down a noncom.

This is fine business to see the country, but not to have a picnic, as there is a pile of hardship. When you come to sleep in the rain, and have wet clothes for a week, it isn't very nice and you begin to think about home. Then you get dry and you feel all right again. I now know what real army life is, and when this trip is over I will be satisfied.

I have received a few letters from Knudson and Larson. They are fine, as far as health is concerned, but have seen considerable active service. I should like to run across them.

I have not seen Phil Herricks, but shall write to him.

Now that all the men are here, if they were given a week's rations and be turned loose, the war would soon be over, and in two weeks time, you could not find a negro with a spy-glass. I wish ——was over here, I would transfer right away, and I am in as good a regiment as ever struck the island. We have the reputation as being the most gentlemanly regiment that ever visited the island, and I tell you it keeps a man jumping to fill all the orders received without having charges preferred against him.

I like to hear from Racine, and the papers sent me are greatly enjoyed and appreciated. We have plenty of time to read all the letters we receive. Some are read over a dozen times. You ought to see us bunch around when the mail comes and then when some poor soldier does not receive a letter; you ought to see his chin drop. Since we have been here, we have received three mails and I was remembered each time; so I was lucky.

We have plenty time to write, but don't always have the paper.

Well, my old side-partner is well and likes the job as well as I do. We both weigh more than we did when we left and are in good health now.

We feel pretty good, and are now on the third C. M., so you see we have done some hollering. There is just as much kicking anyway, and if you get chicken, you holler for pie. If we get through this war now, we will have enough to talk about the rest of our lives.

Well, it's soon my turn to go on guard duty, so hoping this letter finds you in good health, and with regards from Fredericks, I am

Your friend,
Peter H. Seibert,
Co. H., 30th U. S. Vol. Inf.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Mrs. John Ellis of Beloit, aged 33 years died Tuesday of consumption. Her father, A. J. White, aged 72 years, died yesterday of Bright's disease. For many days both daughter and father were at the point of death and it was a question which would go first. They will be buried together, with a double funeral.

It was rumored yesterday at Kenosha that the Northwestern Railway company wants to secure the factory site and building operated by the late Sieg Bicycle company. Nothing positive could be learned with reference to what use the company will put the building if it should come into possession, but it is conjectured that probably some factory will be settled here.

Wisconsin pensions granted: Original—John Maxon, Coloma, $6; Seymour S. Webster, South Wayne, $6. Restoration and increase—Frank Hallows, dead, Fond du Lac, $6 to $10. Increase—Carl Bartler, Fountain City, $8 to $10; Martin F. Chaten, West Lima, $8 to $12; J. Northcott, New Lisbon, $12 to $17; George Osgood, Afton, $6 to $8. Special, Jan. 13—Butler H. Bates, Fond du Lac, $6. Reissued—Joseph W. Hall, Mauston, $17. Original, widows, etc.—Leonissa (Lennisa) M. Hallows, Fond du Lac, $8.

COMMITTED CRIME FOR A SICK SON

Mrs. Louisa Lehrmann Pleads Guilty to Having Obtained Pension Money by Fraud.

IS A RACINE COUNTY WOMAN

Took a False Oath Before Max Heck of This City—Said She Committed the Deed to Get Money for a Sick Son—Sentence Suspended.

Racine county people have been interested in the case of Louisa Lehrmann, of Silver Lake, who was recently indicted by the grand jury at Milwaukee, for drawing government money as a pension widow after she had forfeited her right to it by remarriage. At the time the woman applied for the pension she made an affidavit before Attorney Max W. Heck, of this city, and during the trial Mr. Heck was an important witness. Yesterday Mrs. Lehrmann pleaded guilty to the charge. Sentence was suspended by Judge Seaman and the prisoner was allowed to go home.

When Judge Seaman asked her if she had anything to say in palliation of the offense, Mrs. Lehrmann replied that she needed the money at the time to pay the expenses of her son's sickness. After listening to the excuse, and eliciting the further information that she had others dependent on her at the time, Judge Seaman said:

"This is a very severe charge. The least punishment possible under the law is state's prison. It is the taking of money from the government illegally, and it is necessary that the law should be enforced, because the temptation thrown in the way of the people to get government money in a fraudulent way is very great. The excuse that you needed the money for your child is not an excuse in law.

"You may go home. You will be liable to be called back here when it is found necessary to pass a sentence on your case."

Mrs. Lehrmann is well known in Racine and has relatives here. At the time she took the oath before Max Heck she swore that she was a widow, when she had been married for a long time.

RACINE MAN HONORED.

Elected Archon of Advisory Council of the Royal League of Wisconsin for the Year.

Charles J. Tosteson and Robert Orme, of Beta Council No. 2, Royal League, of this city, attended the session of the Wisconsin Advisory Council of the Royal League, held at Milwaukee yesterday. It was the annual meeting and took place at the Republican House. Besides the Racine delegation there were representatives there from Kenosha, Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Mr. Tosteson, of this city, was honored by being elected Archon ofr the year. Below is the complete list of officers:

Archon—C. J. Tosteson, Racine.

Vice Archon—A. J. Combes, Milwaukee.

Past Archon—E. S. Mason, Beaver Dam.

Orator—E. W. Hinderman, Racine.

Prelate—Dr. W. C. Raynor, Milwaukee.

Scribe—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—Frank J. Murphy, Milwaukee.

Guide—F. O. Perkins, Oshkosh.

Warder—Joseph A. Pitts, Kenosha.

Sentry—Robert Orme, Racine.

Finance Committee—F. C. Schultz, Manitowoc; J. M. J. Keogh, Milwaukee; R. C. Lauer, Milwaukee.

Representatives to Supreme Council—Edgar L. Wood; alternate, C. J. Tosteson.

Archon Charles Bonnell and Scribe Charles E. Piper of Chicago were present, while the visiting members of the Illinois Advisory board included Vice Archon W. E. Tyrrell and Scribe Frank H. Knapp, also of Chicago. Among the members present were:

E. S. Mason, Beaver Dam; C. J. Tosteson, E. W. Hinderman, Robert Orme, Racine; C. P. Garsh, Joseph A. Pitts, Kenosha; F. C. Schultz, Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; A. J. Combes, Frank Murphy, C. F. A. Zimmerman, Dr. William Raynor, L. E. Van Vranke, R. C. Lauer, Thomas V. Dally, George Geil, J. M. J. Keogh, J. W. Goosman, A. W. Belcher, L. E. Wood, F. M. Payne, Arthur Smith, Milwaukee.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY CURE.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The case of a cure of appendicitis by marriage may not convince all the old bachelors that a wife is a necessary appendix, but some will no doubt be converted.

Fairbairn's Purchase.

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The birth of the Kid into our world took place when she had already run through eight years of existence elsewhere The method of her arrival was curious, being free from the usual formalities. The date was coincident with young Fairbairn's twenty-first birthday.

At that period young Fairbairn was, during term-time, gracing Cambridge with his presence, and occupied the official position of cox in the Hall second boat. He was rather a bumptious youth, and to make memorable the day on which he could legally commence to ruin himself financially without let or hinhimself financially without let or hinadvance, he decided on a small, but very select, stag dinner party. The time being long vac., and his own bachelor menage sketchy, the feed took place at the Midland hotel, down at home, where they do things very well if you only know how to give an order. But this is long ago.

Trains from Ilkley being awkward, Carnegie and I happened to land in half an hour before we were due, and as no one was about we strolled to the smoke-room bar and chatted over sherry and bitters.

From this occupation we were summoned by a waiter, who informed us that young Fairbairn was in a private sitting-room and desired audience of us. The waiter's manner was constrained, and we judged that he had been having things said to him, because he found occasion to remark quite irrelevantly that young Fairbairn was a "most remarkable fancy gentleman."

We found him fuming and profane. He spoke of taking legal proceedings against a large railway company, which is always an insane thing to do, even for a grown man. He held that the railway company kept a hotel, and under the publican's act were bound to supply shelter and victual to any one soever from whom due payment was forthcoming. At that period of his career, young Fairbairn looked forward to taking up the law special after he had passed his general, and, consequently, spoke upon matters legal with all the confidence of a vast and sweeping ignorance.

". . . And so I had the manager up," said he, at the end of the indictment, "and told him straight what I thought, and that, confound it, if she could'nt go into the restaurant. I'd have another private room and feed her there. 'By gum,' I said to him, 'what's the use of a man's coming of age unless he can do as he likes?' And now, what do you men think of her? There she is."

He waved his hand toward a small girl who sat in the further angle of the room, and we grouped ourselves round the fireplace, and lit cigarettes and examined her.

Her age we were vague about then, but afterwards it was estimated at eight years. She wore one visible garment like a potato-sack with the largest hole down the hill, and because she sat well back in the chair her feet and shins projected out of it like pink sledge-runners. Her features were coyly veiled by an ample grime of dirt, and her hair was ratty and tangled, but we could guess at it as dark brown. Her eyes were dark brown also: there was no doubt about them: they were large dog-like eyes, with scare in them and some pitifulness. I believe it was those eyes which caught young Fairbairn's notice in the first instance.

The man of the evening waived his hand again. "I've bought that Kid," said he.

His manner was comically solemn, and our grip was a little constrained. Carnegie asked if his purchase was a freak, or if there was a solid reason for it.

"There was reason, sir—lumps of it. I was slumming down Swinegate this afternoon, because there are china shops there, and I'd got some money I wanted to spend. That Kid begged of me and I told her to get out of my way and go to the devil. Afterwards, when I was flattening my nose against a shop window, I saw a man hitting her over the head with his shut fist. Now, perhaps, you chaps will think I was a fool, but I suddenly hankered to lick that man. The only drawback was that I obviously couldn't. He was mostly size and brawn—a navvy when he chose to work, I guess—and I'm—well, you see I was coxing our two last Mays, and I had to train down. Diplomacy was the only ticket, so I offered him expence to dry up.

"He took it like a missionary-box, and the Kid stood on one side and rubbed her head. She didn't howl, didn't even snivel: which was plucky. She only, as I said, rubbed the places where she was bumped.

"The man fobbed the sixpence, laughed and I looked like going. Then he changed his mind and asked why I'd tipped him. I told him candidly enough that I did it as an alternative to thrashing him. I did very much want to hurt that man. If I'd had a pistol I should probably have shot him—in the leg say. You know, you men, I never could bear to see dogs and cats and animals smashed about, and I suppose it must be the same when one looks on at a kid getting battered. But I didn't know that before.

"Look here, Guv'nor," says the man, 'what's that 'ere kid to you? Just you tell me that?' He didn't mean to be truculent. He was apparently asking a question out of mild curiosity. I replied by sketching out the dog theory.

" 'And supposin', Guv'nor,' says the chap, 'as you saw a bloke a-haggling on the 'ind-leg of a dawg with a meat-saw, just for a bit of sport, 'what 'ud you do?'

" 'Kill him,' said I promptly, 'if I could.'

" 'You little spitfire,' says the man. 'And supposin' 'e wasn't a shrimp like some folks is, and 'e said 'ed see you blowed, and went on with 'is bit of sport, what'd you do then?'

" 'Buy the dog.'

" 'Buy the dawg! Phew! That's yer little game, is it? Well, I wonder if you would like to spend your money on other live stock. That 'ere gall 'as to be corrected for the good of her manners. When she don't arn me coppers, she arns a whackin' for herself. And if she stays on being my gal I'm going to treat her to another whacking just about now. But I'm open to a bid.'

" 'What's your price?'

" 'Arf a crown.'

" 'There's your money.'

" 'And a gallon of beer.'

" 'Well, you brute, I'll give you that as well, and I hope you'll get drunk and hit a bobby, and get run in. But that's all you'll squeeze out of me, and if you won't part with the Kid for that, you and she can go to the devil your own way.'

" 'Gov'nor,' said the man, 'and over. The Kid's yours, bones and soul; and much good may she do you.'

"And so, young Fairbairn concluded, defiantly, "I picked up a stray hansom and brought her along here; and now I'm wondering what on earth I'm going to do with her."

The child on the chair was picking chocolate almonds out of a large white satin-covered box, peering at us intently with those large dog's eyes as she ate. She reminded me of some wild animal feeding for the first time in captivity.

The other three men of the party had joined us by this, and one of them delivered himself of an opinion.

"A stray dog," said this Solon, "you can shoot or give away, if you know of anyone Juggins enough to take him; a mongrel kid's different. No one would have an apparition like that for a present, and there's a prejudice against the shooting remedy as applied to this sort. Tell you what it is, old man, there's nothing for it, now you have got her, except adopting the kid yourself. She's too old for daughter, but you might call her your aunt. Men do have juvenile aunts."

This was intended for humor. The idea of any undergraduate adopting any child was so outrageous that we howled at the funniness of it. The day before, young Fairbairn would have laughed, too, but now his infancy had passed from him, and, full of a new and grotesque dignity, he chose to resent our scoffings.

"I say, you men," he drawled out, "you're rather brutes, you know, because the Kid's probably listening. I believe they understand."

We sobered down a little, and Carnegie remarked that it was dinner-time, and that we'd better pack her off to the workhouse.

"Workhouse," said Fairbairn thoughtfully. "The workhouse is a rather awful sort of hole, isn't it? What'd they do with the Kid there?"

"It," said Carnegie. "At the age of about thirteen it would matriculate into usefulness, probably as general slavey to a small tradesman."

"Doesn't sound very choice," said young Fairbairn, thoughtfully.

"Standards differ," remarked Carnegie dryly. "If that Kid were turned into the humblest of slaveys, it would be promotion from her present point of view."

Here a waiter came in, announcing that dinner was ready. Young Fairbairn wanted to stay and discuss the matter further; but we pointed out to him that it was a rudeness to his guests which we couldn't allow him to commit on any terms, and so we trooped off leaving instructions that the Kid should also dine, in the seclusion of the sitting-room hired for her.

The dinner was distinctly gorgeous, and the blue and gold menus had crests on them enameled in three colors. We were given seven different kinds of wine and four liquors during dinner, and four wines after, and eighty-year old cognac in the coffee. Barbaric splendor of this variety, particularly when taken internally, induced generosity which one sometimes repents of afterwards.

Young Fairbairn held that the Parcae had picked that Kid from the gutter to become a power in the land, and we all quite agreed with him. It was suggested that one of the barmaids should take her in charge to inculate personal cleanliness and the use of shoes without further delay; but, because you cannot tip a bar-maiden, we fell back on the services of a chambermaid for this purpose. Having taken that first step, we went about plotting schemes of education and upbringing for the Kid, each man speaking confidently from the depths of his own profound experience. Finally, not being able to agree, we got affectionate, and left details entirely in the hands of young Fairbairn. As a preliminary, we handed round the hat, making up in I. O. U.'s and currency a matter of fifty pounds. This would not cover the entire expenses of even the cheapest of the schemes propounded, but there was a sort of dim understanding that young Fairbairn would provide the balance out of his own private purse. After this, I fancy, we went to bed.

II.

From the undergraduate standpoint, there was nothing disgraceful in the trifle which, early in the next October, cut short young Fairbairn's career of usefulness at Cambridge. Anglicized, it may succinctly be spoken of as "rioting with a view to the destruction of public monuments" (to wit, lamp-posts). But the deed in itself did not prove his additional fitness to remain as guardian to the Kid. And, for that matter, the ramifications of his subsequent insanities before the public eye here in England were even less assuring. He piled up a reputation for wildness which was little short of majestic in its weight, and he ran through a fourth-rate fortune as though it was merely pocket-money.

Yet no one took away from him his guardianship. Perhaps no one wanted to. The only other persons in the world who could feel the least interest in the Kid's new birth; and none of us moved: perhaps we could not summon up sufficient interest; perhaps we feared to be let in for further expense.

Still, it must be owned that, though the Youngun did finger his own affair with the unwisdom of the wild ass, he showed sanity when ordering the welfare of his protegee. A year at school made that young woman into another person. She had still a howling accent, but she didn't swear, and she was dropping unconventional idioms. In two years the accent had modified still further, and she was distinctly fit for civilized society. She had wonderful receptive powers. With a nice discrimination, she imitated the better methods of speech and life which she saw in her new surroundings. Young Fairbairn's only lucid intervals in his career or descent were during the school's holidays. Then he took holidays, too, and quiet lodgings, and in these rigidly adhered to the Kid's society. She soon lost her sacred awe of him, and called him Youngun as easily as any of us could have done it.

In ways the Kid was a very old sort of child, and to hear her read young Fairbairn lectures, and rate him generally about his misdeeds, was a moral and improving recreation. I was dining with them one day just before things came to an end. She sat at the head of the table as though she had been born in the purple. We discussed with relish the ways of riding masters till the entrees and then she broached the topic of finance.

She turned to me and demanded what I thought was the Young'uns latest craze.

I said I didn't know.

"Why," said she, "he's actually wanting to pack me off to a school, which will cost at the very least, two hundred a year, and he's as hard up as ever he can be. I don't intend to go; they can teach me as much as ever I want where I am. 'Tisn't as if I wanted to turn governess afterwards."

"The Kiddie's present notion," said young Fairbairn, "is to turn shop assistant in a year or so's time. Humorous idea, isn't it?" "Shop assistant" explained the Kid, gravely, "as a step to something else. I haven't quite decided yet, but I think it will be in a photographer's place. I'm not old enough yet, and I shall sponge on the Young'un for another two years; that will bring me up to sixteen, and then I'll begin. Do you know, Mr. McGilby, I should'nt be surprised if I made a big fortune?"

Young Fairbairn roared, but the Kid took his mockery with easy coolness. The day afterwards I ran across to the West Indies.

I saw the Kid next some six months after this, and she commented on young Fairbairn's having received a snug colonial appointment. Personally, I was under the impression that the individual in question had come a most tremendous mucker, and had cleared out of the country with suddenness, lest worse befell; but I didn't correct her view; and when I learned that two quarter's school fees had been paid since the exodus, I wondered much where the money had come from.

The Kid's education and other expenses footed up, at that period, to quite £180 per annum. Young Fairbairn had to live himself, somewhere, somehow, and until he had left these shores he had never done an hour's work in his life. Moreover, he was eminently unfitted, by both education and habits, for the acquisition of wealth. He had shown great ability to spend it, and converses are seldom true.

When I saw that those school fees continued to be paid, these matters furnished me with food for reflection.

III.

There was certainly something about the Kid's methods which one could not help admiring. True to her previous announcement, at the age of sixteen she took herself away from school and got a job in a big photographer's shop. She had to begin at the bottom, pencilling in ladies' eyebrows, I suppose, and tinkering up their back hair, and helping them to their cloaks when they had finished a sitting. Then she worked in the office: then as a retoucher, which brought her up to the age of nineteen. At this period Carnegie met her again, and was more impressed than he afterwards liked.

I had the story from his own lips.

"I was never so struck in my life," he said. "I went into the shop to get some cabinets done, and who should I see but the Kid, pretty as a picture, and managing half the business. She was full of work, and couldn't talk with me then, but they closed at six, and I walked home with her. Do you know, she's actually putting away money? Earns it too. That sweep, young Fairbairn, has dropped his remittances—I never made out how he kept them going as long as he did—and she's been living entirely on her own ever since she left school."

And he said more things; but I saw there was something still further, and I pressed Carnegie, and heard it.

"You're right, McG.," he said with a sort of groan. "I did see more of her. In fact, I stayed on in town just because I wanted to meet her every day. It's rather ludicrous, isn't it for a man of my position to care for a girl who'd developed from that Kid? She told me so, too—I give her all credit for that. She didn't draw me on an inch, and I'm sure she was honestly sorry when I disregarded several blunt warnings and proposed to her. But she wouldn't hear of it—said she didn't care for me in that way, and wasn't going to marry me for money: said she'd been beholden enough to us men already, and was going to play the rest of the game through with her own hand. She's going to start a place on her own hook directly, but she wouldn't even let me advance a pound or two to help her float that. She says she'll get the necessary credit in the proper quarter, and light it through on her own business merits. I tell you, Mac, old man, she has pluck, that Kid of—I wish I could even say of ours. But she isn't ours any longer. She isn't even young Fairbairn's, because he's gone under. She's just her own, and I believe, as she says, she'll see it through alone."

IV.

The Kid did start that photographic business on her brazen own, and it prospered and grew, and overflowed into sections and sub-sections, with four studios in London and six in big provincial towns. For art with a big A the Kid cared not one little hang: but she knew what the public wanted, which is to be made to look pretty on a card for a reasonable price, and she did this for them, and that's why she caught on. The mounts of her photographs were punched with a neve surname and initials, and people took it for granted that they belonged to a man. The Kid never went out anywhere, knew no one except strictly business people, and was known by none. She made her one and only object in life the amassing of money; and because she stuck to this aim and never departed from it, she became the possessor of stocks and shares and majestic bank accounts, which would have made London stare if London had known about them. At the commencement of proceedings she had fixed a pecuniary goal-post to make for, to-wit: £250,000. She didn't merely hope for it: she made up her mind decidedly that she would get it, which is the way with successful people.

When the Kid reached her mark—which she did at the absurdly early age of seven and twenty—she did a very peculiar thing. She chucked up the business entirely. It was put to her very plainly that, if she would still remain the nominal head, a limited liability company could be floated on most advantageous terms. But she wouldn't do this; she wanted to cut it altogether; and subsequently she sold it for a painfully small price. And now that same business is going down hill every day, because the present owners don't run it with the zest which our Kid brought to bear.

I was in town and called upon the Kid just after she had completed the sale. She spoke of a great many things, and finally wound up by stating that a fortune had been left out of remorse to young Fairbairn by some one who had swindled him on the turf.

On the strength of one or two vague hints gathered from what had gone before, I spoke up.

"My dear Kiddie," I said, "You always used to be a truthful person."

"And still remain so."

"As a general thing, perhaps. But not about this legacy of the Penitent Thief. He's blatantly apocryphal."

"He shall exist, Mac, if I choose it to be so. He is anonymous and repentant and dead. Also the money will be placed to the Youngun's account, and if he doesn't use it the whole lot will lie idle doing nothing.

"Kiddie, I am beginning to believe, with Carnegie, that you are about the best girl in the world."

"Blarney, Mac. I tell you again that the Penitent Thief bequeathed the money."

"And I repeat that I do not believe a word of it. "You're showing gratitude of a sort which I thought was only made up by the novelist folk."

"Gratitude! Rubbish."

I leaned my head over her and spoke very quietly.

"Then, if it isn't gratitude, Kiddie, it's—it's the other thing."

Then, for perhaps the first time in her life, our Kid lost her coolness. She started, flushed, dropped her head against my shoulder. "Oh, Mac, old friend," she said, "if you only knew how I've felt about the Youngun all these years! It isn't common sordid gratitude alone. It is—the other thing as well. It was that way from the very beginning when I sat eating those chocolate almonds out of that white satin box, and you men stood back of the fire and talked over my destiny. You thought I didn't understand. I did; I took in every word, and I remember who said what.

"Carnegie suggested the workhouse. You ——. But never mind that now, Mac; you always were a good sort. But it was the Youngun who was the best of you all. He might be a rackety fool: he might be this, that, and the other; all you say and more. Still, it was he who pulled me out of the gutter, and he who brought me up. You don't know, you can never know, what the Youngun did for me, Mac; and he thought I didn't know, didn't see half the sacrifices he made. I'm not emotional, old friend, and I never said much then, and that's perhaps, why I felt all the more deeply. I've never spoken about it to a living soul yet: but you were here, and—and—I had to tell. Somehow I wouldn't keep it to myself any longer.

"Mack, do you know how the Youngun got money to keep me those last two years at school? He labored with his hands, and he pawned his labor for years slavery, and wrote me cheery lines that he had an easy colonial appointment. And that was a man who was under no human pledge to me whatever—a man who had bought me in the street, bone and soul, for half a crown and a gallon of beer."

"I didn't know all his. Who would have guessed that young blackguard to be half such a good fellow? Kiddie dear, if I were in your shoes I would love the ruffian myself."

The Kid gave my arm a squeeze and went on.

"Find him for me, Mac—find him—and bring him back to England and to what's his. I can't get trace of him myself, though I sent a man out to the Cape two years back, and kept him there until he had looked into the face of every Englishman in Southern Africa: and yet I know that he is alive somewhere. I am sure of it. I can't tell you why, but I'm sure."

"Right, you are, Kiddie, the Youngun is alive, or was a month back."

She turned upon me almost fiercely.

"Mac, Mac, I haven't deserved this! Why didn't you tell me?"

"Because, my dear Kid, I didn't know whether it was good to enlighten you. The Youngun, as he at present stands, is not a lucrative object to bring back to England and poverty. Your man didn't find him at the Cape, because he wasn't there. He went on to Florida, orange-growing. A full-strength regiment of other men have gone there for the same game, and if all the orange-trees were equally divided up, there might be one per man. As it is, the Youngun hasn't got his, and he resides in a palmetto-shack near Naples, and subsists on mullet and sweet potatoes."

"Mack, is he alone?"

I laughed, and stooped down, and kissed her on the hair.

"All right, Kiddie, he's living on garcon; and as you're fool enough to want him, you shall have the beast. I'll go and clothe him, tell him about the Penitent Thief, and bring him over."

V.

Now, I'd made up my mind that this was going to be one of those ideal things one reads about—a match that was a love match on both sides; but after six months had gone by, I began to have strong doubts as to whether it would turn out into a match at all. Young Fairbairn swallowed the Penitent Thief yarn, lock, stock, and barrel, and brought a frock coat and fine linen. He was probably the happiest man in London, and he assumed an air of easy patronage with the Kid, for which I hated to kick him. He hadn't aged one bit in his years of vagabondage, because, among his few virtues, he did not drink and was not addicted to headwork. He looked very smart and debonair, but when I saw him taking the Kid about and playing the role of benevolent uncle I felt more than riled. She, poor girl, looked wretched; yet what could a man do? A third person who interferes in these matters is usually, in the future, cut dead by both parties.

But at last I could stand it no longer. Young Fairbairn, with his absurdly patronizing airs, made me burst rapidly into speech.

"Do you know, Mac," he said one day at the club, "that when I first came back here I very nearly got mashed on that Kid of ours? Thought of marrying her, I mean. Fact: I really did. By the way, haven't you ever thought it's queer she never did pick up a husband? She's jolly good looking: she's rich; and I swear no one would ever spot she isn't a lady. But," he concluded reflectively, "I believe she's one of those curious women who don't care a two-pence for any man."

It was then that I rose in my wrath, and shamefully abused part of a woman's confidence, and rent young Fairbairn into startled fragments. I spoke of the Penitent Thief. He had puzzled over that individual a little, but not much: didn't see that his identity mattered so long as the money was there. But when I drew his more special attention to the story, he saw that that deceased robber was an utterly impossible and apocryphal personage, and another light began to dawn upon him.

"My word, McG., is this really true? Didn't this fellow ever exist. And is it the Kid who has really pensioned me?"

"Use the small wit the fates have given you," I snarled back.

"I deserve to be kicked."

"If ever a man did, you're he. But I thought you were in love with the girl all along, or you should have stayed in your palmetto-shack. What did you bring her up for? Why did you do hard labor in the Cape to pay those school fees?"

"Because that was the only one dogged think I had in my nature. I swore to myself I'd rear up that Kid decently; and at other times I swore things; but that was the only one I ever at all stuck to. But I didn't do it because I loved her—not then, that is—I—er—I suppose I do love her now. Since I've come back, that is, and she's grown up. Yes, old man, of course, I am honestly and really in love with her now."

I considered he was lying, but didn't say so; preserved instead the silence of the condemned.

"You needn't glare at me in that way, Mac. In fact, confound me, I should like to know what the devil you mean by it. You seem in an infernal sulky temper this morning. I'll leave you. I'm going to look up the Kid."

"If you've anything of the gentleman left in you, you'll propose to her," I snapped out.

"You mind your own infernal business," retorted young Fairbairn, and slammed the door behind him.

I paced up and down the room, and relieved my feelings by addressing profanity at the chandelier. This employment soothes one under such circumstances.

Young Fairbairn did not turn up to a dinner appointment that night, much to the annoyance of a certain hostess with daughters, but I saw him next day at a private view, and the Kid was hanging close on his elbow. She was beaming. She was looking so absurdly happy that people stared a little and then smiled.

The rooms were crammed, and it was some time before we came together. But she caught my eye early on, and telegraphed to me a long bulletin in two oeillades and a lift of the eyebrows. You see, I have come to understand the Kid's methods rather well. It is that way with a woman you are fond of. But at last the crowd surged and I got across.

"Mac," she said, when I shook hands with her, "what have you been doing to the Youngun? He says he won't have you for his best man, and I can't get out of him why. Now sit down here with me and tell the reason at once."

Trade in Song Birds.

There are exported from this country to Europe some mocking birds, gathered in Louisiana, Florida and Texas. These birds are sent to Germany, whence they find their way over Europe. They may be bought there for about the same prices as here; say $2.50 for a young bird before it begins to sing; for birds that are singing the prices range up to $10, with perhaps occasionally a higher price for a bird with notes of exceptional beauty. There are also exported some red cardinals, which are drawn from the same sources here as the mocking birds and distributed in Europe in the same manner, and bring there about the same prices. The American song birds thus exported amount altogether to only a comparatively small number annually. There were formerly exported some northern song birds, but none is exported now. In many states there are now stringent laws against the taking of such birds. Birds of one kind and another, song birds and birds of gay plumage, and so on, are imported into this country in great numbers. Large numbers of the canaries sold here come from Germany: a few come from England. The many other varieties of birds brought here come from their native countries all around the globe. The birds thus imported exceed in number those exported in the ratio of about a thousand to one.

Poor Patients Treated Free in Japan.

In Japan there is a proverb among the medical fraternity that "when the twin enemies, disease and poverty, invade a home that he who takes aught from that home, even though it be given him, is a robber." Accordingly no doctor ever thinks of asking a poor patient for a fee.

Bloodhounds for Ohio Criminals.

James H. Robertson, mayor of Canton, O., has purchased by authority of the town council and with money subscribed by the citizens two bloodhounds to be used by the police for the tracking of criminals. The animals were bought in Chattanooga, Tenn., and seem to be up to their work, for, when to test them, Mr. Robertson tramped across the country a mile and climbed a tree by way of concealment, the dogs not only promptly found him, but they had to be called off before he could descend. They cost $200 and are deemed necessary because of the large number of petty burglaries that have been a feature in Canton for several months past.

To Clean Out Carved Furniture.

For cleaning carved furniture use a soft, thick paint brush, which will get into all the interstices of the pattern. When these are clogged take another brush, wet with kerosene oil, to clean them out. After using the oil, rub the wood dry with a soft cloth. Feather brushes are of no avail on carved woods.

A SELF-BAKING SECT.

The Begonny Religion Insures a Hot Time in Life to Its Votaries.

Baking themselves in huge, roaring ovens is the climax of emotional enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of a strange sect of Russians. They are the Begonny, and they live in the village of Tiernowo, near Tiraspol. They are not religious fanatics, although they have been associated with a religious movement, that of the Poles in Russia. Their origin was a political and economical one, their agitations having always been directed toward greater personal liberty and political power for individual members of society. They demand the abolition of documents for proving identity and also the abolition of the necessity for the passport, while their desire is toward countries in which people can live unknown in the pursuit of wisdom. The members of the Begonny repudiate compulsory military service, and if forced to bear arms they are liable to emotional enthusiasm, leading to self-sacrifice. The form of death which they adopt is usually buried while alive, but occasionally it is self-destruction by fire. When the last great sacrifice of the sect was made the people adopted the voluntary crematory method as a means of getting an eternal release from their troubles. On a single day four families went out from a village and did themselves to death. A huge oven was built, and into it those who voluntarily decided to die plunged themselves. Then people who lacked the necessary enthusiasm or strength of mind, or who felt that they were not worthy of attempting the great achievement knelt and prayed while they wept for their relatives and friends, whose charred bones they kissed in an ecstasy of affection and admiration.—Chicago Post.

WHILE HUSBANDS FIGHT.

The Provision That Is Made for British Soldiers' Families.

It will probably interest Americans, for purposes of comparisons, at least, to know the provision that is made in British army regulations for the families of reservists (equivalent to the United States militia) who are called out to war, or "to colors" as the British put it, says a London writer. The family of a reservist during such time receives "separation allowance" from the government, whether the man remains at home or is sent abroad. While at home the man makes his own arrangements for remitting money to his family out of his pay, but, in the event of his proceeding abroad, the army authorities perform this service for him, and compel the remittance of a certain minimum amount, according to rank. He has, of course, the option of remitting a larger sum. The following are the daily rates: Separation allowance paid by the government to the wife, 16 cents. To each child (girl under 16 or boy under 14), 4 cents. Minimum allotment (stopped from the pay of a private) when drawing a field ration: To the wife, 8 cents; to each child, 2 cents; the total not to exceed 32 cents without the man's consent. When not drawing a field ration the wife gets 4 cents a day, and the children 1 cent each, the total not to exceed 6 cents without the man's consent. This system has been found to be the most advantageous in preventing the families of poor soldiers from suffering while the heads are engaged in war. The vast majority of corporations aid the families still further by sending them one-half of the husband's wages all the time he is at the front.

Stole Fowls to Feed Pup.

While walking through a wood between Montvale and Pearl River, N. J., William Wilderson and a friend came upon the tracks of an animal which they thought was a fox, the way being littered with chicken feathers. They followed the track and came upon a young dog tied to a sapling with a thick rope. Lying by the pup was its mother. The old dog had tried in vain to chew the rope in two. Failing in this, she had stolen fowls from surrounding farms and fed the youngster. The pup was, no doubt, tied in the woods by some heartless person and left there to perish. It is believed that the young dog had been in this predicament nearly a month. Mr. Wilderson has the two dogs at his home.

A Dancing Procession.

A peculiar but famous dancing procession annually takes place at Echternach. In Belgium, France and Germany excursions are organized to the little Luxembourg town, whose church contains the remains of St. Willibrord. The pilgrims to Echternach execute in a certain rhythm what is called the dance of the "leaping saints." It takes the form of advancing three steps, making a step backward, advancing three more steps, and so on. It is in this quaint way that the procession, in which 10,000 persons take part each year, starts from the bridge on the douve, the place of assembly, to the church.—The Ball Room.

Reduced His Salary.

A humorous touch in connection with Lafcadio Hearn's naturalization as a Japanese was the reduction of his professional salary from 150 to 50 yen a month. As a foreigner he drew a larger salary than the native instructors, but at the dinner in celebration of his change of nationality the president of the university rose and observed that now that Prof. Hearn had become one of them the last insidious distinction would be removed by cutting down his salary. And the American born professor tried to look as though he enjoyed it.

SOME SPURIOUS CURIOS.

Regular Factories Where They Are Continually Turned Out.

A well-known curio expert states that there are factories in Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are likely to attract the collector. Modern articles of china are stamped with old marks so cleverly that even experts have been deceived. Arms and armor are treated with acids which eat away the metal, thus producing the same effect as the ravages of time. Carved ivories are stained with oils to make them yellow and are subjected to heat to make them crack. Pieces of furniture have holes drilled to represent the worm holes, and so on, until there will in time be very little in the way of curios which are themselves really curious. Paris is one of the strongholds of this class of forgers, while in Hungary there is a factory where Dresden china is imitated in a fair manner. There is, however, one safe way, and that is to buy through reputable dealers. Forgeries in all works of art very rarely get into the dealers' hands. As a rule they are sent to auction rooms. Many amateurs have an idea that they may pick up a priceless work of art or curio for a mere song. The makers know all this and work accordingly. The spurious curio-making haunt out-of-the-way auction rooms, where amateurs look in with the idea that nobody but themselves can know of the room in question. The sale takes place and they come away with a gem, so they think. There has, curiously enough, in this conection, lately been discovered a disease which eats away bronze and gives it a sign of antiquity. All objects of antiquity fabricated from metallic copper and its important alloy, made by adding tin in certain proportions, are liable to be attacked by this destructive corroding affection. Skilled artists of these false antiquities are known to inoculate their reproductions with spots of bronze.—Pottery Gazette.

A QUAINT CUSTOM.

Practice of "Weighing the Mayor" Observed in an English Village.

A curious ancient custom will be observed at High Wycombe in connection with the election of the mayor of the borough. This is the weighing in of his lordship as soon as he has been invested with his chain of office by his predecessor, and has sworn faithfully to discharge his duties as the town's chief magistrate. The formal election takes place in open hall, and when the speechifying has been concluded a procession is formed to one of the ante-rooms of the Guildhall, where the head constable, who is the town's inspector of weights and measures, ascertains and solemnly records the weight not only of the mayor, but of the aldermen, councilors and municipal officers present, including the mace-bearer and boroughbeadle, who appear in their quaint dress of blue coats and breeches, silk stockings and cocked hats, and the police officers who may hapen to be on duty. This ancient custom goes back to the year 1825, when the first mayor was elected. He was one Roger Hutred, and he continued in office seventeen years. Down to the passing of the municipal corporations act the great bell of the parish church was used for "tolling out" the mayor whose time had expired, and a drummer marched at the head of the procession and "drummed out" his worship. The same individual "drummed in" the new mayor, and the weighing-in business was the concluding formality.—London Leader.

Death of Camara Pestana.

A correspondent of Lisbon sends some pathetic details of the death of Dr. Camara Pestana, who actually caught the plague through his anxiety to learn all that he could about it. He was dissecting the body of a patient who had died from plague, and in order to extract the virus more thoroughly for analysis he put aside his instruments and worked with his fingers. The poison entered his system under the finger nails, and he was struck down with the terrible disease which he was investigating. He was at once moved to an isolated ward set apart for plague sufferers, and there he set himself to study his own case and to record for the benefit of humanity his own symptoms and the course of the disease. He refused to see his brother for fear of infection, and in every way, even in making arrangements for his own funeral, he took every precaution to prevent the spread of the plague. His mind and will conquered his bodily sufferings until the very end, and even as he died he was still trying to indicate to those around him the lessons of his own case. He left a letter for the queen of Portugal, begging for her influence in favor of his colleagues at the Lisbon Bacteriological institute.

East India Swells.

The well-educated native of India emulates western manners as far as possible, so it is not to be wondered at that he should be partial to the frock coat. From this partiality a curious trade has sprung up. On almost every British ship arriving at Bombay there is a consignment of second-hand frock coats, which are disposed of to the natives. Nothing can be more unsuitable for the climate of India, and when we add that the swells wear the native headdress, linen trousers, patent-leather shoes and no socks, the spectacle may be imagined. To make the fashion more ludicrous, the native tailors have taken to making coats after the style of the frock out of gaudy-colored cloths, in as many hues as the famous garment of Joseph.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Talk of Scofield or Payne as McKinley's Running Mate.

LATE JUDGE GRIFFIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Work of the Tax Commission—Judge Lyon Will Be Reappointed to Board of Control—Area of Capitol Park Equal to That of Biggest Pyramid—Wicked Hurley—Milwaukee Street Car and Other Matters.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 23.—Governor Scofield is pleased with the suggestion of his name as the Republican candidate for vice president—who would not be? The idea originated with Colonel A. H. Hollister, the Madison druggist, who takes an interest in public affairs. The moment Root's refusal to be a candidate for the second place was announced, the colonel rushed over to the State Journal office, of which concern he is a stockholder, and in a few moments a paragraph pointing out the fitness of Governor Scofield was in type. It met with favorable mention on most all sides, the large cities and even remote states taking up the matter. Some said that Scofield's conservative attitude on the Philippine question would make him uncongenial to McKinley, while one referred the Oconto lumberman to the Old Testament verse, which counsels a man to beware of his fool friends.



GOVERNOR SCOFIELD.

But whether Governor Scofield is advanced along the vice presidential line or not, the incident will do Wisconsin proud and secure us larger recognition in the councils of the party. No doubt, too, it will strengthen the governor himself, for while he is avowedly out of the gubernatorial race, it is very difficult for anyone to be completely "out" until the convention is over.

In the meanwhile it is by no means certain that Mr. Henry C. Payne will not be heard from in connection with the succession to the late Hobart, whom in some ways he resembles.

It is settled that Colonel W. J. Anderson will succeed the late Michael Griffin on the tax commission. Governor Scofield much appreciates his private secretary, whom Upham brought here in 1894. Colonel Anderson is very much of a gentleman and will do credit to any position he feels equal to, though from the non-Madison standpoint the appointment is not an emphatic ten-strike, as would be the choice of some hard-headed, experienced lawyer (like Gilson or Curtis, the present members), or some business man who had spent long years wrestling with town assessors, county boards and city tax commissions. Colonel Anderson is a former newspaper man, whose youth was strenuous in getting a foothold, and only of late years has opportunity presented to engage in study to which he is passionately devoted. He will soon master all the books telling of taxation and he is a keen judge of men and measures. It can truly be said that the appointment is more commendable than seven out of ten appointments in the public service; I simply point out its nature in order to maintain the standard of these weekly letters for frank and disinterested comment on current political doings.

It is further true that the members of the tax commission, before General Griffin's death—indeed, that gentleman was the mover in the proposal—made overtures to secure the colonel's services as secretary of the commission. It is easy enough to comment on appointments, as has been done here, but when one sits down and seeks to name a better available man, it is astonishing how few there are!

A number of appointments are to be made this spring, but no changes of importance are anticipated. One member of the board of agriculture wants to retire. The term of Justice Lyon of the supreme court concludes April 15, but that gentleman will continue if he desires, and there is no question but that he will. Despite his advancing years he is the most influential and useful of the five members. He can no longer be expected to do as much traveling about the state as the younger men, but he makes a most valuable office man and advisor. It isn't every state that has the services of an ex-chief justice of the highest court to engage in the work of supervising its philanthropies.

The Milwaukee street railway quarrel has finally struck the supreme court. The Milwaukee court, endeavoring to punish the aldermen for contempt, the latter appealed to Madison, the basal contention being that the judiciary (Judge Ludwig's court) has no business to interfere with the passing of an ordinance by the common council. At first blush this would seem to be sound. The theory of our government is, of course, that there are three independent branches and of equal rank. The common council represents the people and it would be a sorry day for the people if this body ever had its freedom of expressing the popular will contravened by the whim or malice of a court. It might be inconvenient now when councils are so often untrustworthy and judges so generally blameless—but in the future, when honest, representative councils tried to enact the wishes of the citizens, it would be very inconvenient and irritating, if a court had the authority to say: "You must not pass such an ordinance," etc. A veteran jurist tells me that if Charlie Quarles (a brother of our new senator) has disinterestedly made up his mind that the Milwaukee court has no jurisdiction in mixing up with the street car matter, the chances are he is right, for he is one of the best lawyers of the state. In this case, however, it happens that he is also counsel for the aldermen and not only wants to be right, but is extremely solicitous to win his case. The opposing side maintain that the issue is not at all the intrusion of the judiciary into the legislative, but contend that the common council was acting in a non-legislative function.

The supreme court has done no more than set a day for hearing arguments on the issue of Judge Ludwig's jurisdiction, and we shall have the truth in residuum by the time Judges Cassoday, Winslow, Marshall, Bardeen and Dodge get through with it.

One of the most noted of our Wisconsin women is living out her career in Washington. She is Vinnie Ream, who made a happy marriage with Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie of the United States engineer corps. Their Washington residence overlooks the bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, which is the work of her genius. It was a pretty sentiment on the part of her husband which led to the purchase, twenty-three years ago, of a home for his bride overlooking the square which her genius had beautified, and now, after an absence of fourteen years, during which, as an officer of the engineer corps, he has had many temporary abodes, they are again domiciled there. Her only child is a 16-year-old son. Sometimes she steals away to her studio on Pennsylvania avenue, and there, unmindful of the panorama of the street below, she molds the shapeless clay into human forms, breathing into them the while that subtle something called "genius."

She was born in Madison, Sept. 23, 1846. While at Christian college, Columbia, Mo., she wrote verses, which were set to music and published; and she carried off the prize for prose composition. A rich contralto voice later led her into choir and concerts. In her early childhood her father went to Washington, but he returned to the west, and lived three years in Kansas. During the civil war he located permanently at the capital, and it was there that his gifted daughter discovered the true outlet for her genius. She was in the studio of Clark Mills, a well-known sculptor at that time. Mr. Mills was finishing the model of the head of an Indian chief, and as she watched it develop beneath his touched, she suddenly exclaimed:

"I can do that."

With a smile at the confidence of youth, Senator Rollins, who accompanied her, handed her a piece of clay, the result being that within two hours she had produced such a counterpart of the head as filled all who beheld it with wonder.

But she was delayed in her eagerness to study art, for her father's health had failed, and, as a salaried member of the choir, and a clerk in the postoffice department, Vinnie Ream was the breadwinner of the family.

For the life-size figure of Lincoln, unveiled with most impressive ceremonies in the rotunda of the Capitol Jan. 25, 1871, Miss Ream received $15,000, the amount paid her for the Farragut statue being $27,000. The order for the latter—cast in metal taken from the Hartford, the admiral's flagship—was wrested from twenty-three competitors.

The retirement of Rev. H. A. Winter from the conduct of the little German Presbyterian church opposite the fire and police station in Madison, has a historical significance, and will also bring to the friendly old pastor the expressions of many good wishes. Mr. Winter is a preacher and pastor of the old school and in his home—which is an integral part of the church building—Mr. and Mrs. Winter have raised a large family of boys and girls who do them credit. One of the boys will try to make a success of the "State," the so-called La Follette organ. Mr. Winter has been a loyal Republican, and the legislators for a quarter of the century will remember him as the dean of the chaplains' corps, always himself on hand to make sure that every session was reverentially launched. Mr. Winter has been in this western country, beginning with St. Louis, since 1846, and has been closely identified with the building of churches and the interests generally of German Protestantism.

Things have gotten so bad in Hurley of late that the governor has intervened. It is not often this happens. It seems like an intrusion on local government, but is justified under the constitution, which entitles every community to good government. Hurley is the seat of Iron county, a place of some 2,500 people, and the toughest place in the state. It is the eastern metropolis of the Gogebic range in Wisconsin, dividing the patronage with Ashland. On the street from the depot to the river about every other place is a saloon. It is said there are fifty of them. Most all the saloons are dives. Across the creek is Ironwood, which, strangely enough, is very respectable. The mines are doing something, but it will require a rush business to better the morals of the towns.

The action of the governor has not yet gone beyond a letter of warning to the sheriff and other county officers. Dismissal may follow later. The incident simply means that these officials are not doing their duty and the assumption is that they are closely tied up with the dive regime in Hurley.

The agricultural experiment station, Madison, has recently printed 40,000 copies of an illustrated bulletin of forty-eight pages, entitled "Principles of Construction and Maintenance of Country Roads." The subject matter of this bulletin is based on the work of Mr. J. H. Stout, Menomonie, who contributed a considerable sum of money last season for a practical experiment in the construction of country macadam road. The United States department of agriculture, Washington, furnished the expert and the necessary machinery. The bulletin contains many full-page pictures of machinery, construction work, etc. It will be sent free of charge to all our readers who will send their address on a postal card to "Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.," asking for the Road Bulletin.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

CLIPPING A QUEEN BEE.

Why Wings Are Clipped—Is It Advisable?—How It Is Done.

The chief object in clipping a queen, says Dr. C. C. Miller in The National Stockman, is to prevent her flying away. When a swarm issues with a clipped queen, the queen falls to the ground, and the swarm circles around in the air for a few minutes, but when it is found that no queen is present the swarm generally returns to the hive without alighting, although it sometimes clusters on a tree or other object and remains hanging there from five minutes to a quarter or half an hour. But there is no danger that it will go off without a queen. Sooner or later it will go back where it came from.

Sometimes it is desirable to have a queen marked, and a clipped wing is a permanent mark easily seen. Suppose a colony has a queen that is 2, 3, or 4 years old. If the queen has been clipped, you can tell at a glance whether the old queen is present or whether a daughter has superseded her.

Whether it is advisable to have queens clipped or not depends upon circumstances. If several colonies stand near together and no close watch is kept at the time of swarming, a clipped queen falling to the ground may wander off on the ground and be lost or enter the wrong hive and be killed. Indeed the anticlippers raise that as an objection, but the clippers reply that it is better to lose a queen without the swarm than to lose a queen with the swarm. With a clipped queen the matter of hiving a swarm is simplified. When the swarm issues, watch for the queen and cage her. Move the old hive off the stand, put the new or empty hive in its place and place the caged queen at the entrance of the new hive. When the swarm begins to return, let the queen out of the cage to run with the swarm into the new hive.

More than one way may be used in clipping a queen. Some persons hold the wing with the left hand and saw it off with a very sharp penknife. Most people use a pair of scissors. Catch the queen with the right hand (on the supposition you are right handed). You may use the thumb and finger to catch her by the thorax (the part next the head), or you may catch her by the wings, but don't catch her by the abdomen. It is soft and easily crushed. Now you may take hold of her with the left hand, so that the tail end may be toward the right hand, when with the scissors you may cut off the larger wing on one side. (She has four wings, two on each side.) She cannot fly whether one or both wings are cut on the same side, but it does not spoil her looks so much to cut only one wing. On the other hand, there is an advantage in having both wings cut, for in that case you can tell at a glance whether she is clipped, whereas with only one wing cut it is hard to tell whether she is clipped or not as she runs in and out among the bees.

Instead of holding the queen by the thorax to clip her, there is a way that you may like better. Having caught her with the right hand, let her grasp the ball of the right index finger with her feet, then close down the left thumb upon her feet and hold her while you clip her.

Sheds For Cattle.

"In ordinary cases it is better to feed fattening cattle out of doors in open feed troughs than in sheds. The cattle have the advantage over those being fed inside of having constantly an unlimited supply of pure, fresh air instead of close, stuffy, bad smelling air. Cattle feeding on ear corn always drop more or less corn around the troughs, and when there are hogs following them they can pick up this corn before it gets as dirty as it would if the cattle were fed inside, and they will gather up more of it, so under ordinary conditions there is less loss of grain when cattle are fed outside. But in the north it is so cold in winter that cattle would perish in large numbers if sheds were not provided for them. The value of the cattle lost in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho during the last five years has been enough to build sheds for tens of thousands of them. People living east of those western states have been building barns and sheds for feeding cattle for years, and the number of them doing so is constantly increasing. Cattle are so high now that it is entirely out of the question for feeders living on the prairie in the northern states to feed them at a profit without protecting them from the cold. Where cattle do not have proper protection it takes a large amount of the grain given them to keep up the animal heat. Sheds with feed troughs and which can be closed in case of blizzards should be built so that cattle can be fed in them in storms, in the coldest winter weather and once in awhile a heavy rain." And after watching the results of cattle feeding in different parts of the country a Prairie Farmer correspondent concludes that when cattle not in a timber country are fed they must have sheds.

How to Use Lime on Sour Soil.

The Rhode Island station finds it strikingly exemplified by one of its experiments that in seeding sour (acid) land to timothy lime should be thoroughly worked into the soil before the seed is sown. A top dressing of lime applied subsequently to seeding, while it may prove somewhat helpful, exerts but little benefit in connection with timothy as compared with lime harrowed into the soil.

FORAGE PLANTS.

Three Legumes That Are Valuable Nitrogen Gatherers.

It is well known that one of the most serious problems in stock feeding is the production of nitrogenous fodder and that one of the most serious problems in raising field crops is supplying nitrogen to the soil. The stock feeder knows that in order to receive the best returns from the food given the ration must be balanced—that is, the proportion of nitrogen must not fall too low. It is usually too expensive to furnish the nitrogen in the form of bran, oil meal and other concentrates. On the other hand, all crops require more or less nitrogen, yet this substance is usually first to be exhausted in the soil and the most expensive to add in the form of fertilizers. Fortunately the growing of leguminous plants furnishes a solution for both problems at the same time.

Leguminous plants, those whose seeds are borne in pods like the peas and the beans, have the power to collect the nitrogen from the air where it exists in inexhaustible supply, but yet cannot be utilized by most plants. The nitrogen in the soil is chiefly in the form of nitrates. As there is comparatively little nitrogen in the original rock from which our soils come, the supply in the soil depends almost entirely upon what is washed down from the air in the form of various compounds of nitrogen and from what is taken out of the air by the roots of leguminous plants and a few others which have a similar power. As stated above, most plants are unable to use the free nitrogen of the air which exists in such abundance.

It will be seen that the raising and feeding of suitable leguminous plants constitutes one of the chief agricultural problems of Kansas. It should be remembered that in the case of leguminous plants not only is there a larger supply of nitrogen in the foliage and the seeds than in other forage plants, but the roots at the same time have accumulated a goodly supply which remains in the ground after the tops have been removed and thus enriches the soil to that extent. It should also be remembered that there is a great advantage in turning under leguminous plants. Other plants return to the soil only what they have taken from the soil, while these return in addition what they have gathered from the air.

The nitrogen is gathered from the air by means of small nodules or tubercles upon the roots and easily visible when the roots of any leguminous plant are examined.

The three legumes which have thus far proved themselves worthy of cultivation in Kansas and suited to Kansas conditions are the red clover, alfalfa and soy bean. To these might be added the cowpea; but, though the latter is much used farther south, it is scarcely as well adapted to our conditions as the other three. Like the others, it gathers in nitrogen, but is not so good as a forage plant.

The red clover is grown more or less through the eastern part of the state. At Manhattan, 120 miles west of Kansas City, it is too uncertain to be at all generally used. It is often sown with timothy for both pasture and hay. It does not form a permanent pasture, and hence must be renewed every few years. Alsike, or mammoth clover, is sometimes used, but has no advantages over red clover. The other two legumes, however, can be cultivated in most parts of Kansas and are destined to take their place at the head of the list of forage plants.

Alfalfa can be cultivated in all sections of Kansas where the subsoil is not too compact, as is the case with gumbo. Alfalfa is considered to be the cheapest source of protein (nitrogen containing substance) available for the Kansas farmer.

The soy bean is not so well known as the preceding. Beans of various kinds are grown in other parts of the world to furnish a nitrogenous constituent in the food of stock, but in Kansas a drought resisting species is required, and the soy bean seems well adapted to our conditions. It can be used green as a soiling crop, but gives the best returns when raised for the seed. The beans are ground and fed with Kaffir corn or corn. They are rich in oil and protein.—A. S. Hitchcock, Kansas Experiment Station.

The Lumber Situation.

At the recent St. Louis meeting of 120 lumbermen, representing 19 states, it was agreed that a great shortage of lumber exists, both north and south, and that lumber prices will go still higher. One hundred and six mills, reporting from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, had on hand Dec. 1 35,000,000 feet less than they had one year ago. Yards in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, etc., are very low, and it is expected that the next will be one of the biggest lumber seasons known for some years on the upper Mississippi.

One Thing and Another.

Mr. F. W. Colville of the department of agriculture is credited with the statement that common millet will grow where it is too cold for Kaffir corn and too dry for wheat and that in the arid regions there are whole states where this millet will produce 30 bushels of seed per acre on an average.

The production of sugar cane is estimated to be fully one-fourth less than last year. Louisiana shows a falling off of 30 per cent.

Sheep breeding is no doubt at present the leading live stock industry of Utah.

Plant one-fifth of your corn so thickly that no ears will grow. You will raise more protein per acre this way and have to buy less, says Professor L. L. Haecker of Iowa in discussing the feeding of the dairy cows. With this fodder feed bran, oil meal, gluten feed, clover or some other protein food.

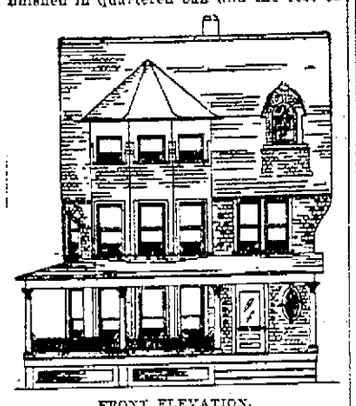
DUTCH COLONIAL STYLE.

Handsome and Convenient—Costs About $3,500 Completed.

[Copyright, 1899, by George Hitchings, architect, 1000 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This is as handsome and convenient a design as can be made for the money. The hall through the house will be found suitable for any climate, and the plan can be modified to suit almost any requirement. The whole of the exterior is covered with shingles.

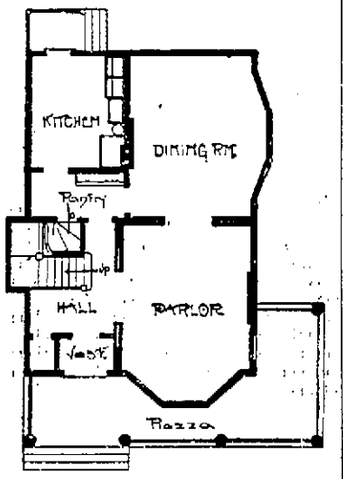
The hall, parlor and dining room are finished in quartered oak and the rest of



FRONT ELEVATION.

the house in cypress or whitewood. The bay window runs up and makes a tower room in the attic, which can be used as a den or workshop for amateur photography, etc.

The attic is large and light, but is not finished complete at the price. There is a cellar under the entire house. The foundation is built of quarry bluestone pointed up with portland cement. The hall is beautified by an ornamental winding staircase. It is 8 feet 6 inches wide by 11 feet deep, with sliding doors between it and the parlor. The parlor is 13

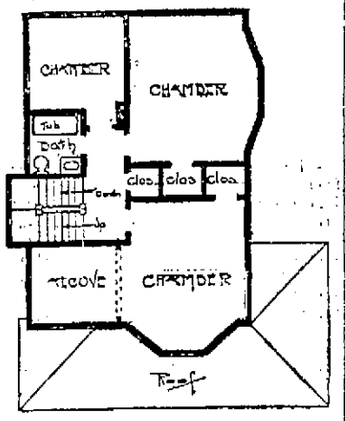


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

feet wide by 17 feet 6 inches deep, with four large windows and sliding doors separating it from the dining room, which is also a large room, being 14 feet wide and 16 feet deep. The pantry is fitted up with dressers arranged with shelves and glass doors above and doors and drawers below for pottery.

The kitchen is 9 feet 6 inches wide by 11 feet deep and is furnished with range, galvanized iron boiler and sink and soapstone tubs.

The arrangement of the second floor is very convenient. You will notice the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

large amount of closet room. The front chamber is 13 feet wide by 15 feet deep, with an alcove 8 feet by 9 feet. The rear chamber with the bay window is 13 feet 6 inches wide by 15 feet deep, and the chamber back of the bathroom is 9 by 10 feet. The bathroom has a tile floor and tile walls five feet high, with white enamel woodwork. The fixtures are all set open, with nickel trimming. The attic has two large rooms finished and a large unfinished space for storage. Cost of this house complete, $3,500.

Concerning Balconies.

In our estimation a balcony should be quite large and as open as possible to admit of all the cool breezes that are essential to comfort in extremely hot weather, says American Homes. We would also have an arrangement whereby we could close it when necessary to keep out rain, snow and chilly winds that sometimes follow storms. Canvas on rollers would be sufficient to close up the balcony when required. The balcony should be large enough to swing hammocks and to have room for several easy chairs, enough to accommodate a family circle and a few visitors. Then it might be a really pleasant part of the house. The proper entrance to it should be from a hall on the second floor, so that it would not necessitate going through rooms in the house to get to it.

The Architect's Influence.

If an architect sat himself down to make only one plan and require every patron to build to that, his cycle of influence and the volume of his business would be very limited. It is this very preparedness of mind, which a prospective builder can acquire only by the consideration of the ideas of others, which enables a client to clearly set before the architect his desires in such a way that he can intelligently follow them and produce something at once satisfactory to the client and a credit to his artistic ability.—American Homes.

Mechanic's Lien In Texas.

A mechanic's lien may exist for lumber and material furnished under a contract with a subcontractor.—Berry Versus McAdams, 50 S. W. Rep. (Tex.), 952.

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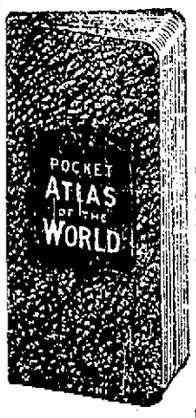
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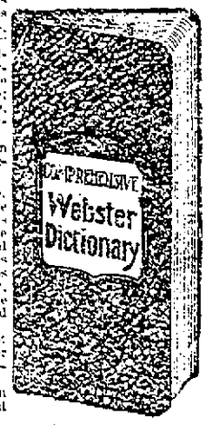
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NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King Oscar's Speech From the Throne on the Duty of Defense Preparations—Negotiations for Norway's Government Loan Completed—Crime in Christiania. Cattle Dealers Complain of Freight Rates—Danish West Indies Negotiations.

Stockholm, Jan. 20.—King Oscar, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the riksdag, referred to his love of peace, to which he had testified, he declared, by appointing delegates to the peace conference at The Hague. His majesty, however, went on to say:

"Even if a satisfactory solution of the arbitration question should be reached, no country would be absolved from the duty of taking defense measures. Nor will the existence of an arbitration tribunal release any country from the obligation imposed by the maintenance of neutrality."

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Archbishop Sundberg celebrated his 25th anniversary as a member of the Swedish academy Dec. 28.

"Almanach de Gotha" for 1900 has made its appearance. It is in size and contents much larger than the one issued previously.

An electric cab traffic will soon be established in Stockholm. The enterprise is in the hands of a syndicate which is said to have plenty of capital.

The chief of the political branch of the department of foreign affairs, Baron H. J. Beck-Friis, has been appointed charge d'affaires in Brussels and The Hague.

The Salvation Army of Sweden will, according to a recent order of its chief, General Booth, solicit a additional sum of 5,000 crowns for missionary purposes.

"Sigrid Storm," W. M. Grimwaldt, who died Dec. 28, was the last member of the Grimwaldt family, which was introduced into the Swedish house of nobility in 1650.

The Spanish government has awarded Johan E. Anderson of Djursholm the insignia of the order "Merito Militare" for his services in behalf of the Spanish government during the recent Spanish-American war.

The "docent" in zoology at the university in Upsala, Carl W. Aurivillius, Ph. M., died Dec. 11 in Munchen. Germany, while returning from an exploration expedition to the Canada Islands. The deceased was born in Upsala in 1854.

Madame Chartier, wife of the deceased Danish consul at Stockholm, Isaac Chartier, has donated two very valuable paintings to the University of Upsala. The manuscripts are supposed to have belonged to Sultan Mohammed II.

Dr. Sven Hedin has completed his descriptive catalogue for the Swedish exhibition at the World's Fair in Paris. There are 1,000 specimens from Stockholm, Upsala and Skromtuna in the collection of the northern art sera. The whole will be taken from the "Kaj" before April 1st appears.

The syndicate of Stockholm horse operators has formed into a trust and reduced the wages of the employes. The Slovenian coachmen, to the number of 3,000, with an increase of wages and in addition all sorts of provisions. Apples and potatoes are included in the already high reduced wages. Lockouts are currently following suit.

The opera house opened its annual season Dec. 20 at the Stora Borssalen in the presence of King Oscar, Crown Prince Gustaf, Prince Karland Princess Ingeborg, Prince Eugen, the Princess Thyra, members of the diplomatic corps and nobility and a large gathering of citizens and ladies in full dress and women. During the year 50 literary productions have been received. Among those the most people's second prize was awarded production No. 12 a "young cykoll" named Engberg, whose author, Miss Ida Granquist, was not present. The various productions submitted were read by Professor Stolpe. Production No. 32, entitled "The Crisis of Tegner's Life," proved a favorite mention. The Carl XIV prize was awarded Professor Karl Warburg and the Ranger Fuchs medal-prize for the yearbook for the year 1900 was awarded H.

Gothenburg.

Civil Engineer Figge Blidberg has been appointed chief of the Gothenburg street railways.

The board of directors of the Gothenburg high school have arranged for a series of summer school courses to be given in the city.

Dr. A. Mathe Colony "Stromdom" has been chosen by the committee of honor of Gothenburg's exhibition to represent Sweden at the international fishery congress which is will be held in Paris next summer.

Axel Johnson, correspondent for the Associated Press of North America, has made a visit to Gothenburg on his way to Stockholm. Mr. Josephson will soon leave the Scandinavian peninsula on the latter part of February.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

"Ole Bjornsonsen" in Sarpsborg, Jacob F. Gerner, died a few days ago at Hofsbro after a long illness. He was born in 1823 and became "statsraths gaard" in 1858, being chosen postmaster of Sarpsborg the same year.

The Red Cross society will in the near future send a surgeon and three nurses with all the necessary equipments to the seat of war in South Africa. As the English Red Cross society has politely declined to accept the services of the Norwegian society, the latter will tender its services to the Boers or Orange Free Staters.

The Thorso country estate was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. A valuable library, which was brought to Thorso more than 100 years ago, and which was considered one of the unique book collections in the country was destroyed.

The "Vestlandsposket" submits the wish that Norwegian storthing representatives and Swedish riksdagsmen should meet each other socially and otherwise. It believes that such meetings would do much towards peaceably settling Swedish-Norwegian differences.

There is a general complaint among cattle dealers that freight rates (for shipping live stock) unreasonably high. A cattle car from Tretten to Christiania for instance, costs not less than 50 crowns. "And still," claim the farmers, "people in the cities claim that we are charging too much for our steers which we have fattened for two or three years.

Negotiations for the government loan were closed Jan. 2. The loan consists of 30,000,000 crowns, and contracts have been signed by the Stockholm's Enskilda bank, Danske Landmandsbank, Privatbanken in Copenhagen, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Behrens und Sohne and the Nord Deutsche Bank. The interest will be 3 per cent.

Fire broke out in the "Christiania Dagsavis" building early on the morning of Dec. 22. The fire started on the first floor and was caused by a disconnection of electric light conductors. The large 5-story building was soon a mass of flames and within an hour and a half it had burned to the ground. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at 2,000,000 crowns.

In Norway the excess of imports over exports has steadily increased during the past year. For the first 11 months of 1899 the imports amounted to 274,000,000 crowns, as compared with 246,000,000 for the preceding year. At the same time the exports fell off from 147,000,000 crowns in 1898 to 140,000,000 crowns in 1899. For the last year the imports exceeded the exports by 134,000,000 crowns. This unfavorable showing is largely due to an increased importation of coal, grain, woolen goods, petroleum and farm implements, and a decreased exportation of salted herring, oleomargarine, lumber, grains and ice. The balance on the wrong side of the ledger has, however, been overcome by the ocean-carrying trade of the country, which, during the past year, has been very profitable.

Police Inspector Madsen of Copenhagen, who recently paid a visit to Christiania, has now related his experience in that city in the "Social Demokraten" in an article entitled "Christiania at Night." Judging from his impressions and observations Christiania is entitled to only the ordinary share of moral reputation claimed by all large cities. He says that drunkenness in Christiania is enormous. "There are often," says the writer, "as many as 100 arrests in a single night, of whom a great many are women." The Norwegian medical authorities, claims Mr. Madsen, say that prostitution is increasing at an alarming rate, and that unless the city authorities will soon readopt the "beordnede prostitution," conditions will be worse than ever. However, Mr. Madsen did not seem to think that social conditions were very much better in Copenhagen, which is undoubtedly true.

Bergen.

The City of Bergen has been celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the theater in that city. The play selected for presentation at the jubilee was Bjornson's "The New System." Among those present was Mrs. Marie Ball, who had one of the roles in the play presented on the stage of the same theater when it was opened 50 years ago.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

There has been a great influx of Finish laborers to Copenhagen. They are a desirable class of emigrants and are as a rule welcomed by the Danish people, whose sympathies are entirely pro-Finnish.

Bronsen, minister of the interior, has submitted a proposition for a law before Folketing, which if passed will be of much benefit to the interests of the laboring men in the factories of Denmark. It provides for the regulation of hours and wages.

Miss Louise Bjornson died in this city some days ago at the age of 75 years. She made her debut 45 years ago with a novel which was published under the pseudonym Elizabeth Marteus. The first work was well received by the Danish public and was followed by a long series of novels, the last of which was published in 1883.

The Daily Mail's correspondent in Copenhagen writes that the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies to the United States is well under way. Captain Christmas, a Dane, serves as joint agent of the two governments, and he thinks that the islands will be sold to the United States for $4,000,000. The above report is, however, not of an official nature.

A case of smallpox has recently been discovered at Ronne where it appears that the wife of a Danish sailor is afflicted with the much dreaded disease. The disease has apparently been brought by the husband, who is a steward on the steamer Jorgensen of Ronne. He had been ill at Hull, England, not long ago, but the doctors there told him that he was merely suffering from a cold.

The famous French tragedian Mounet-Sully, arrived at Copenhagen a few days ago. In company with a number of journalists he made a trip to Hamlet's grave near Marienqyst. The visitors enjoyed a promenade in Hamlet park, where they inspected the site on which Nielsine Petersen's statue of Hamlet is to be raised in the near future. This place is, according to tradition, Hamlet's grave.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ANOTHER INSECTICIDE.

New Jersey Station Experiments With Crude Petroleum.

Crude petroleum is not a recognized insecticide and has not had a place heretofore in the list of materials recommended for the destruction of injurious insects. The New Jersey station's experiments recorded in bulletin 138 therefore possess an element of novelty, and their apparently doubtful nature adds interest to the outcome which is thus summarized:

Since January, 1898, nearly 4,000 trees of the ordinary orchard fruits other than cherry have been treated with crude petroleum, either undiluted or mixed with from 60 to 75 per cent of water. The trees varied from stock just out of the nursery row to old trees in full bearing.

Not a single case of injury to any tree treated in winter has been observed. On the contrary, in a number of cases the oil seems to have acted as a stimulant, and the sprayed trees have shown greater vigor and better foliage than those untreated.

In no case has there been any injury to fruit buds, but on this point the observations are incomplete, no early winter treatments having been made in bearing orchards. Applications made after Jan. 15 have in no way lessened the crop of apples and pears the year following, and applications made in March have not injured the fruit buds in peach and plum.

Crude petroleum is not suited for a summer application, either pure or diluted, because of its choking effect on foliage and its persistence.

This, however, increases its value for winter work as compared with kerosene. The latter acts at once or not at all and evaporates very soon after it has been applied. In fact, to avoid injury, it must be applied in such a way as to favor rapid evaporation. Crude oil does not evaporate readily. It is penetrating, and, if applied with a brush half way round a branch, will often soak round the branch completely. It remains as an oily or greasy surface coating for many weeks, and no scales can set on this coating within a month of the application and live. It does not ordinarily penetrate through even the surface layer of bark. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, if the outer layer is penetrated, the inner layer remains healthy, and there is no progressive injury. It does not seem to interfere with bark functions, and young trees painted with the oil increased in size quite as rapidly and freely as those untreated.

Crude petroleum will kill the pernicious scale in winter whenever it comes into sufficient contact with the insect. It is a contact insecticide and will not injure what it does not touch, but, liberally applied, it will soak through masses of scale, no matter how densely set, as nothing else will.

A minor advantage is the fact that it gives a greasy, brown color to the bark, making it easy to see exactly how thorough the application has been.

It seems a fair conclusion that the crude petroleum tried is an important insecticide for winter application on orchard trees.

"It is fully as effective against scale insects as kerosene and is harmless to the most tender varieties and on the youngest trees. Therefore it is peculiarly adapted for employment against the San Jose or pernicious scale.

As the oil remains on the surface for a long time, it makes no difference whether it is put on undiluted or mixed with water. If mixed with water, the latter evaporates and leaves the oil, so that the material in contact with the tree is as much undiluted as if the water had not been applied with it.

If it is put on undiluted, a fine nozzle should be used not only because better distribution can be secured in that way, but because of the saving of material. It will be just as well, however, to use an emulsion sprayer and mix with from 60 to 75 per cent of water. It will then be possible to use a nozzle of larger capacity or, better, a group of fine nozzles, and the material can be applied until everything is dripping. A gallon of emulsion containing 25 per cent oil will give a better coating than one quart of oil undiluted.

On trunks and branches a summer application is as safe as one made in winter, and small trees or larger ones not generally infested can be summer treated if application to the foliage is avoided.

Late Fall Planting.

We think there is no better time to set apple or pear trees, grapevines and the bush fruits than in the fall if the work is properly done. We would cut back the tops considerably, that they may not dry out, and set them in good soil, but using no manure around them and making the earth a little higher near the plants than away from them, so that no water will stand around them, and we should expect to find them all alive and growing the next spring, ready to make new wood that season and to prepare for a fruit crop or fruit buds in the fall if they were old enough. We should not care how late in the fall the work was done; in fact, think the later the better, as we want no new growth to start that season. This holds equally true with almost anything excepting the stone fruits, as peaches and plums. We have been told that they would not thrive under such treatment, but we should not be afraid to chance it if we had occasion to try it, remarks American Cultivator.

WATER TANKS.

How to Prevent Freezing—Keep the Windmill Working.

In regard to the freezing of windmill water tanks a Pennsylvania correspondent of Rural New Yorker maintains that there will be no trouble in the very coldest weather, providing the tank has some little capacity and is kept well supplied with water. He says: I have two tanks in my windmill derrick, one above the other, 20 and 40 barrel capacity, and in many years' use I have never been troubled as far as freezing is concerned. Last February we had the coldest weather ever experienced here—40 below zero—and the tanks kept open. I believe the theory of the nonfreezing is that if the water in the tank is frozen over when water is drawn a space of warmer air is formed than the outside temperature; then, when you set the windmill to work, the temperature of the freshly pumped water is such as soon to thaw out the ice covering.

A New York farmer contributes his opinion as follows in the same journal: I have had considerable experience with water tanks, as I now have two mills running on my farm. The first was put up in the fall of 1879 and is doing as good work today as it did the day it started. This mill was put up for the purpose of furnishing water for my winter stock and also to supply the wants of my house from cellar to the second floor of the house. Of course my storage tank would have to be elevated higher than the second floor in order to give sufficient pressure. I placed a 45 barrel tank in the top of my barn and pumped all water into this, using only one pipe to do this work, as a check valve is near the pump in the well, and ball faucets in the drinking tanks used about the barn. So you can readily see that all water goes directly from the well to the tank in the top of the barn, excepting when a pailful is drawn at the house while the mill is pumping, as in that case it would discharge at the lowest level.

In that early day of windmills I feared that the tank would freeze, and, thinking an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, I packed the bottom of the tank at least one foot high with sawdust and wound the remainder with the best felt paper. The result was that my tank did not freeze, but began to leak in three years' time, so much so that I replaced it with a 60 barrel tank without any protection whatever and have had no trouble from freezing. The secret of its not freezing is pumping directly from the well into the tank, causing agitation and a constant change of the water. The cause of the first tank decaying was the dampness confined just enough to cause a mold, and not enough air could get in to dry it out.

The greatest danger with freezing would be in the pipes from the pump to the tank. Of course a certain amount of pipe must need protection. The water will stand still in all probability in the coldest of weather, as in many instances there will be a dead calm at this time. I have been very successful in this also, never being troubled in the least with any of my piping after the first year. I first put my pipes down according to direction four feet deep. They caught and stopped a short time. I took them all up and lowered them all five feet, and from the ground up through the barn to the tank I first made a tin casing around the pipe, making an air space from the ground to the tank. Then I wound the outside of this tin casing with building paper several thicknesses. After this being thoroughly done I packed with dry sawdust at least six inches all around the pipe in a box for this purpose.

All this great convenience needs now is to throw the wheel into the wind and keep the supply of water good. Of course I look it over every fall to see that all is in proper shape with the sawdust, as that will settle a little every year. Filling in at the top keeps all right.

Alfalfa on Muck Land.

J. L., northwestern Indiana, asks whether alfalfa will thrive on muck land that overflows; also whether it will grow in his climate. Alfalfa is not a wet soil plant. It is indeed very doubtful whether it will do any good upon his overflowed muck land. If the common red clover will not thrive there, alfalfa will not. Alsike clover will thrive upon such land. It costs a little more per bushel of seed than common red clover, but the seed being smaller not quite so much is required per acre. A bushel will do for eight acres if sown alone. Your muck land would be a royal place for rape. Your latitude is all right for alfalfa if you give it a porous subsoil with the water level three feet or more below the surface. It costs a little more per bushel than common red and should be sown in about the same amount on a well prepared seed bed in the spring and the seed slightly covered. Some of the most successful growers sow no grain with it. J. E. Wing sows a bushel or less of oats, then cuts oats for hay before ripe.—Ohio Farmer.

Notes and Notes.

Reports of Hessian fly in the wheat come from various quarters of the wheat belt, and as further damage may be expected in the spring the outlook is for a considerable total injury to the crop.

The fig output of California for 1898 amounted to $250,000.

The Michigan station, which has devoted much attention to the investigation of the different varieties of strawberries, reports the Marshall as one of the best large fruiting sorts to grow for market. The foliage is quite likely to rust unless grown on strong, moist soils. William Belt is pronounced one of the large fruited sorts that is making an excellent showing as a market berry.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

FARMERS' CLUBS.

A Typical Club—Programme of Meetings—The Social Side.

Probably one of the most interesting and valuable of the educational and social movements in a rural community is the farmers' club. It is one of those unobtrusive but powerful influences which will in a few years leave a distinct mark upon the people and neighborhood where it is introduced. Where a first class farmers' club is on a firm basis you may expect to find an exceptionally thrifty, prosperous and happy class of country people.

The farmers' club movement has met with much favor in Michigan, where there is a state association of these clubs. The secretary, A. B. Cook, has just given in The National Stockman a description of their present condition, some points of which follow:

The first club was established at least 20 years ago, but it is within the last ten years that the movement proper began, and it is since the organization of the state association six years ago that the phenomenal growth which has attracted national attention has taken place.

Your readers may very properly ask, "What is this farmers' club?" and I will describe a typical Michigan club. Twenty families is the average size of the clubs. These families are without exception the progressive farmers of the neighborhood. When we say families, we mean it. Every one from the aged grandsire to the helpless babe is welcomed at every part of the meeting. The club meets once a month and at the homes of members in rotation. In the winter the meeting lasts all day, or from 10 a. m. until half past 4 p. m., and dinner is provided by the hostess. In the summer months the meetings are held in the afternoon only, and a supper is provided by the ones who entertain. In some of our clubs the refreshments are provided on the picnic dinner plan—that is, each member provides some part of the dinner or supper, thus dividing the work, but in a majority of clubs the ladies prefer to take entire charge once in about two years and then be entirely free the rest of the time.

The programmes of the meetings are prepared by two committees. One committee is appointed by the state association, and it prepares a list of subjects, one for each month. These subjects are assigned to members of the clubs by a committee appointed in the club. Thus every month every one of our 300 or more clubs are discussing the same subject. For instance, in October every club discussed our new state tax commission. Other state association topics have been "The Torrens System of Land Transfers," "Our Agricultural College," "Free Rural Mail Delivery," and so forth. The committee already referred to, which is appointed by the club, assigns subjects to some, select readings, etc., to others, and its report is read at the meeting preceding the one at which this programme is to be rendered, thus giving ample notice to those on the programme. A music committee sees that music is provided. This system provides an educational and attractive programme entertaining alike to young and old and freely participated in by all ages of both sexes.

Business matters are freely discussed, and in our own club we have often purchased clover seed and binder twine as a club at quite a reduction from the price to individuals. Thus far, however, the matter of co-operative buying has not been pushed by the state association.

Practical farm matters are given a prominent place on the programme and great benefit derived from the interchange of ideas.

One of the best features of the meeting, however, is the social feature. We know how little of a social nature comes into our lives on the farm. The club day is a day of society. Old friendships are cemented and new friendships are formed, and the initial step is taken toward a closer union among our farmers. We see what a good lot of neighbors we have, and suspicion and distrust give place to mutual regard and confidence.

So as a result of our club meeting we have a day of pleasure and intellectual and financial profit for all the members of every family and all at very small expense and at no sacrifice of time needed in sleep and not a minute in the face of temptation to evil. Is it any wonder when so much good is inculcated in an institution that success and progress should mark its pathway? Its record of 300 clubs in six years with not one cent paid to organizers or officers, which is the Michigan record, speaks for itself.

Shrinkage of Grain and Roots.

Oct. 19, 1898, the Iowa experiment station put 7,000 pounds of corn in a crib of about the usual size, or 13½ feet long and 7½ feet wide. This corn was weighed once a week for the year. While the shrinkage was not regular from week to week, owing probably to variation of moisture in the air, they found that in the first three months it shrank 630 pounds, or 9 per cent. In the second three months there was a further loss of 300 pounds, from April 19 to July 19 a shrinkage of 220 pounds, and from July until October it shrank 190 pounds, making a total loss of 1,430 pounds, or a little more than 20 per cent on the first weight. Farmers who store grain or roots over winter to obtain higher prices often think they gain by so doing, when they really lose money, besides labor of handling. Most roots shrink 15 to 20 per cent in weight during the winter of five months, or from harvesting to spring sales.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

Author of "The Highest Andes" Gives a Vivid Description of It.

From "The Hidden Andes," by E. A. Fitz Gerald: "I got up and tried once more to go on, but I was only able to advance from two to three steps at a time, and then I had to stop, panting for breath, my struggles alternating with violent fits of nausea. At times I would fall down, and each time had greater difficulty in rising; black specks swam across my sight; I was like one walking in a dream, so dizzy and sick that the whole mountain seemed whirling round with me. The time went on; it was growing late and I had now got into such a helpless condition that I was no longer able to raise myself, but had to call on Lanti to help me. I was right under the great wall of the peak and not more than a few hundred yards from the great couloir that leads up between the two summits. I do not know the exact height of this spot, but I judge it to be about 1,000 feet below the top. Here I gave up the fight and started to go down. I shall never forget the descent that followed. I was so weak that my legs seemed to fold up under me at every step, and I kept falling forward and cutting myself on the shattered stones that covered the sides of the mountain. I do not know how long I crawled in this miserable plight, steering for a big patch of snow that lay in a sheltered spot, but I should imagine that it was about an hour and a half. On reaching the snow I lay down and finally rolled down a great portion of the mountain side. As I got lower my strength revived, and the nausea that I had been suffering from so acutely disappeared, leaving me with a splitting headache. Soon after 5 o'clock I reached our tent. My headache was now so bad that it was with great difficulty I could see at all."

Fine job work a specialty at the Journal office.

RAN A RACE WITH DEATH.

Experience Which He Is Likely Never to Forget.

A high trestle bridge, more than a quarter of a mile long, supporting the single track of the Nickel Plate railroad, spans the valley of Grand river, east of Painesville. The bridge is little wider than the distance between the rails, and the ties are placed eight or ten inches apart, the space between being open to the river below, says the Cleveland Leader. A young man who crossed recently had a thrilling experience on the bridge. He had just passed the center when a fast train rounded the curve behind him. As the engine whistled he quickened his pace. With every step the train was rushing nearer and there was not a moment to lose. One of the young men stumbled and seemed about to fall, but quickly regained his balance and hurried on. As he reached the place for which he had started the train was close behind and he had just time to swing himself over the side of the bridge as the locomotive thundered by. The ends of the ties were slippery with grease from dripping axle boxes and his foot slipped wide as he left the track. His right hand, stretched blindly out before him, touched a round iron bar, bracing two parts of the bridge, and with a grip like that of a drowning man his fingers clasped around it. For a moment he swung in empty air. In another his left hand had found a place beside his right and his feet touched the welcome edge of a brace below. With bleeding fingers clutching the slender iron bar that vibrated widely from side to side, moments seemed hours. At last the train passed, and the young man was able to climb slowly to the track above. Unnerved by the trying experience he lay for a moment stretched across the rails, and then rising to his feet, with blanched face and unsteady limbs made his way to firm ground.

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